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PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ARMS STANCE

PM231136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] With an eye to the antiwar movement which is growing everywhere, U.S. and NATO leaders have recently been trying to "balance" their frantic militarist propaganda with assurances to the effect that they, too, advocate peace and disarmament, and the unprecedented arms race they have launched pursues a single goal -- that of stimulating the "intractable" Soviet Union to begin "serious" talks. Here they continue to put forward absolutely unserious proposals which basically envisage unilateral disarmament by the USSR.

As for the nuclear arms talks which continue in Geneva, the U.S. representatives are clearly, deliberately leading them into an impasse, while intensively spreading disinformation to the effect that Washington now holds a "flexible" position and that were it not for the USSR's "uncompromising" approach, agreements would be reached rapidly.

These subterfuges are designed, first, to cool the ardor of the powerful antiwar demonstrations in Europe and the United States, and, second, to prepare a thoroughly false portrait of R. Reagan as some kind of peacemaker, in preparation for the 1984 presidential elections. But this obscene masquerade can only deceive those who want to be deceived. Listening to the hypocritical arguments of the U.S. President and his ministers, people compare the sides' real positions, which are as follows:

On the one hand, the USSR proposes either to entirely remove all nuclear weapons from Europe, to reduce the number of medium-range arms on each side by two-thirds, or to leave the two sides 162 medium-range missiles and 138 medium-range aircraft each -- equally, so that no one has a single missile or a single aircraft more than the others.

On the other hand, the United States and NATO demand that the USSR unilaterally reduce the number of its medium-range missiles, while they would increase the number of their own, thus breaking in their own favor the present equality in this type of arms.

On the one hand, the USSR proposes to reduce by more than one-fourth the total number of American and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles which balance each other, with no exceptions, with the number of nuclear warheads mounted on them also being reduced to equal levels.

On the other hand, the United States demands the unilateral reduction of Soviet land-based strategic missiles, while the United States itself not only retains its sea and air arsenals, but also pushes through the deployment of 100 new MX missiles with 1,000 independently targeted warheads and more than 12,000 cruise missiles.

On the one hand, the USSR proposes to "freeze" nuclear arms, and then reduce them.

On the other hand, the United States and NATO state that a nuclear weapons "freeze" is dangerous and that they intend, come what may, to deploy new nuclear facilities in positions in December of this year.

On the one hand, the USSR proposes the signing of a treaty on banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying stockpiles.

On the other hand, the United States is stockpiling and planning to use these weapons of mass destruction.

On the one hand, the USSR is conducting peaceful space exploration and proposes the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind of outer space.

On the other hand, under cover of all types of reservations, the Pentagon has created a special space command, while the U.S. President has announced the elaboration of a multibillion program for the military use of space.

The comparison of these two political courses could be continued. The political thought of the leaders of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries is tirelessly at work, putting forward more and more new ideas whose implementation would make it possible to reach agreement on ending the arms race. But the American Administration, taking advantage of the fact that the bourgeois mass media either conceal or distort the Soviet proposals, permits itself to pretend that the USSR makes no proposals at all at the talks.

As is known, on 3 May Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, speaking in the Kremlin and recalling that the NATO countries are avoiding responding to the socialist states' peace-loving initiatives, put forward a new, far-reaching proposal -- to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe not only in terms of medium-range nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, but also in terms of warheads mounted on them -- and this equality would be ensured at a considerably lower level than at present.

"He who again says 'no' in reply to this proposal of ours," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "will be taking on grave responsibility to the peoples of Europe and the whole world, since every week and every day lost in achieving agreement increase the nuclear danger."

Naturally, everywhere -- and that includes the United States -- more and more people are drawing the conclusion that in the American Administration's policy, as an article in THE WASHINGTON POST put it, "the emphasis is now on somehow securing a change in the Soviet system, achieving military superiority, conducting a slander campaign, and maintaining icy indifference toward everything except complete submission to American terms."

The more openly such brazen claims are expressed, the higher the tide of mass demands rises, demanding that Washington renounce its unrealistic, dangerous ambitions. It is known that the Soviet leadership has repeatedly stated with the utmost clarity and precision that if necessary, the USSR will find a way to respond to Washington's actions in Europe, including with regard to the territory of the United States itself.

WASHINGTON POST political observer J. Kraft tried not long ago to explain the American Administration's unrealistic stance in terms of the fact that "the President's past as an actor is reflected in his approach to arms control. He has translated a question which all previous presidents have treated with extreme seriousness to the world of illusions."

I think this apparently critical assessment is dictated by the desire to distract attention from the crux of the matter.

Kraft keeps quiet about the fact that the decisive role in determining the U.S. policy course is played by the military-industrial complex, which represents the most aggressive circles of American capitalism and whose arrogance has increased unprecedentedly in recent years.

These gentlemen know, of course, that such obstacles as the might of the USSR and the fraternal socialist states, the strength of the international communist and workers movement, and the growth in the awareness of peoples liberated from colonial slavery stand in the path of the implementation of their designs. The unity of all peace-loving forces on the planet is strengthening. The enemies of peace try all the more stubbornly to disguise their policy of the arms race by blabbing about imaginary concern for peace.

Meanwhile, under cover of such reassuring statements, the Pentagon and NATO headquarters are speeding up preparations for the deployment of the new missiles in West Europe. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, citing NATO official spokesmen in Brussels, work connected with the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe is in full swing. They stated that the United States is counting on deploying 41 missiles this year within the framework of efforts intended to persuade (?!) the Soviet Union to agree, at the Geneva talks, to reduce its own analogous types of weapons in Europe. The pseudo-new American proposals, on examination, do not depart from the unrealistic position which envisages the same old unattainable goal: unilateral disarmament by the USSR.

It is no accident that Europe is in the grip of a new upsurge in the antiwar struggle, which is becoming increasingly acute. In the attempt to extinguish it, the United States and its allies talk about the "Soviet threat," accuse the leaders of antiwar organizations of being "Soviet agents," and use violence against participants in demonstrations.

Representatives of the American Administration say the Soviet Union "will make concessions" if it is "pressured." This story was launched, in particular, by R. Burt, assistant U.S. secretary of state. As chairman of a special NATO consultative group, he has repeatedly asserted that the group believes that Soviet official statements do not reflect "the Soviet Union's final position."

In Paris the other day this official again stated that the NATO consultative group considers the American proposal, which "remains on the table at the Geneva talks," to be the "best, fairest" solution.

But this high-ranking American diplomat and his bosses in Washington should study attentively the constructive positions set forth in Yu.V. Andropov's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions published on 27 March, his answers to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, the answer to an appeal by a group of American scientists and public figures, the 3 May Kremlin speech, the answers to questions from representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations, and the 6 June Kremlin speech, as well as the 28 May Soviet Government statement and the speeches of A. A. Gromyko and D. F. Ustinov.

It is clear from these documents that the USSR will never make unilateral concessions or agree to unilateral disarmament. We will not allow the United States to acquire military superiority over us.

As for nuclear weapons talks, as was recently said authoritatively, this is not a game of poker where, if you lose, you can hope to rectify matters to some extent later. These talks concern literally matters of life and death for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO countries.

The USSR's stance must be clear to everyone: Do not start an arms race where it has not existed, and stop it where it does occur. That is the essence of our stance, that is what guides us in talks. This stance was reaffirmed with new force by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, noting in his plenum speech that "We are by no means advocates of rivalry in the military sphere, which is foisted on us by imperialism," stated once again that the USSR will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism, the attainment of which is one of the most important results of recent decades, to be broken.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on Comrade A. A. Gromyko's report which instructs the Soviet Government to put to the governments of the other nuclear powers a proposal for a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear arms. This would be a starting point for their subsequent reduction, and ultimate complete elimination. The implementation of this proposal, which is based on the principle of equality and identical security, would open the way to lessening the threat of nuclear war, normalizing international relations, and establishing mutually advantageous cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

The possibility still exists of avoiding a new spiral in the arms race and reaching mutually acceptable agreements. And the participants in increasingly large demonstrations throughout the world demand that Washington stop its insane race toward the brink of the abyss, and remind those who now command American policy:

"It is not too late to think again today, gentlemen. So take advantage of the remaining time and get down to businesslike work."

IZVESTIYA CITES FRG POLITICIAN ON GENEVA TALKS

PM210823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Foreign News": "FRG: A Sober Assessment"]

[Text] Serious doubts concerning the sincerity of the U.S. desire to secure constructive results at the Geneva talks on questions of nuclear arms reduction and limitation have been expressed by E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Leading U.S. politicians, he notes in a West German radio interview, have seriously suggested that "the talks can only really begin after the start of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe." This amounts to a distortion of the agreement that was reached," Bahr stresses, referring to the NATO "dual decision." According to him, in the United States a one-sided emphasis was placed on arms upgrading and not on talks. E. Bahr considers it an essential condition for achieving positive results at the talks that the British and French nuclear missile arsenals be taken into account in the overall balance.

INF DELEGATIONS 23 JUNE PLENARY MEETING NOTED

LD231123 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and American delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here today.

DATE FOR MOSCOW CEMA POLITICAL SUMMIT STILL OPEN

Executive Committee To Meet

LD221452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The CEMA Executive Committee will hold a session in Moscow 28-30 June to discuss, among other things, the present state of preparations for the political summit at the highest level of member-countries of this grouping. The date of the summit has not yet been fixed. Deputy premiers who comprise the CEMA Executive Committee might decide at the upcoming meeting on the date for holding a meeting in Berlin to precede the political summit for which parallel preparations along state and party lines are in progress.

Y. Andropov, head of the Soviet party, spoke about these preparations at the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum. He advocated "qualitatively new and efficient integration" of CEMA which should "ensure the consolidation of national economies" and "the unity" of member-countries of this grouping. This presupposes decentralization of the mechanism of exchange and cooperation inside this market as well as perfecting the system of planning and management.

These are the main themse which, as has been reliably learned, have dominated preparations for the planned meeting of party and state heads of member-countries of this economic grouping. The novelty envisaged in the present mechanism of CEMA relations is the formation of multinational enterprises which should be the exponents of the "new efficient" economic integration and division of labor inside this market.

SFRY's POLITIKA Reports

For a 21 June Belgrade POLITIKA article by R. Bajalski on plans for the CEMA summit, see the 23 June issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD202313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The deputy foreign ministers of the participant states in the Warsaw Treaty met in Berlin on 20 June. During the conference, which was opened by GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Fischer, topical international issues concerning implementation of tasks arising from the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states in the Warsaw Treaty were examined. Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conference.

PRAVDA ON U.S., SOVIET PEACE STANCES, OAU SUMMIT

PM221224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "International Review"]

[Text] Confidence and Consistency

Last week the eyes of people in all corners of the globe were fastened on Moscow. The Soviet Union is a bulwark of peace throughout the world. The important events in its life have great international repercussions. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, were such events. The peoples were able to satisfy themselves once again that our country is concentrating its efforts on creating and fulfilling major and noble tasks such as the planned comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, and on removing the threat which hangs over the world.

"Our goal is not simply to prevent wars. We are seeking to improve international relations radically and strengthen and develop all good beginnings in these relations," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, remarked in his speech at the Plenum.

The unanimous election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was received abroad as evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent course in matters of peace and as a step strengthening the USSR's international prestige.

The USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Soviet Government to propose to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and China that all the nuclear powers simultaneously freeze all the nuclear weapons they possess, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The new Soviet proposal, whose implementation would enable a decisive turn toward improving the international situation and toward practical steps to reduce nuclear weapons, is yet another concrete contribution to our country's struggle for peace and disarmament.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been greeted with satisfaction by the international public. Our friends in the socialist countries emphasize the cohesion and unity of the party and the people. The countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America welcome the USSR's reiterated desire to develop further mutually beneficial cooperation with them.

Millions of people throughout the world, alarmed at the growing threat of war, have received with a sense of gratitude the news from Moscow which once again confirmed that, even in the present most complex situation, our country is doing all within its power to ensure a serene and peaceful future for present and coming generations. The USSR's firm and consistent line also strengthens the positions of realistic political and social forces in the countries of the West. The notion that the Soviet Union is true to the cause of peace and demends it resolutely runs throughout the numerous foreign responses, commentaries, and remarks.

In "Peacemaking" Wrapping

Other aspirations rule in Washington. Having dictated a distinctive Western militarist manifesto to its allies in Williamsburg, Washington is operating intensively along three main avenues:

First, it is clearing the way for implementing the aggressive U.S. global policy, for new weapons systems, and, above all, is clearing the final path leading to deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles on West European soil. Second, it is spurning and distorting Soviet peace proposals. Third, in the U.S. President's style, it is "talking a lot about peace."

Secretary of State George Shultz' speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee devoted to American-Soviet relations is characteristic in this regard. He did not spare his words in painting a picture of the U.S. Administration's "desire" for peace. But then he added that "peace must be based on strength." Moreover, taking cover behind the fabricated "Soviet military threat," the chief of the American foreign policy department stated that it is precisely "out of its devotion to peace" that the administration considers it its duty "to promote the gradual evolution" of the Soviet Union in a way which it finds agreeable and to counter the Soviet Union "by means of consistent and effective political, economic, and military competition."

In other words, it is the latest confirmation of the "crusade" against socialism and progress and confirmation of the course of confronting and undermining the USSR and the other socialist countries from within. Washington is thus seeking to justify the biggest rearmament program in its history which is designed to achieve military superiority and maintain it right up to the beginning of the third millenium. A dangerous and futile enterprise!

There was a section in Shultz' speech on "negotiations and dialogue with the USSR." But here it was a question of negotiations "from a position of strength." If the Soviet proposals were referred to, it was only in order to reject them offhand. "We are not counting too much on the prospect of a successful outcome to the negotiations," he openly stated.

Fired by the adoption of the militarist manifesto in Williamsburg, American, British, West German, and Japanese conservatives are intending to proclaim a worldwide rightwing alliance -- a certain "international democratic alliance" -- in London next week. U.S. Vice President G. Bush has arrived in Western Europe in order to participate in the act of "creation." The alliance of right-wing parties is being created in order to unite all the levers of pressure on the working people and the antiwar movement, namely, the further militarization of society and the policy of "austerity" at the expense of the laboring people while encouraging monopolies and stepping up the ideological brainwashing of the population in a chauvinist spirit.

Brandishing the Williamsburg program at the NATO Council meeting in Paris, Washington and its main followers presented the question of deploying new American missiles on the European continent to their junior partners as a matter already decided. The bloc's bosses are increasingly preempting any kind of talk in their own camp on the necessity and potential for reaching agreement within the framework of the current negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. Deliberately deadlocking the talks, Washington and certain figures in West European NATO countries who echo it are without a trace of embarrassment reproaching the USSR with "obstinacy," while giving assurances that the deployment of new American missiles is indeed...the path to success in the negotiations.

"I think that an agreement can be reached only after the first missiles have been deployed. One Pershing missile will alter the situation," pontificates J. Luns, the former Dutch Nazi who is today NATO secretary-general. H.D. Genscher, FRG federal vice chancellor and foreign minister, spoke in the same vein recently in the Bundestag when he completely supported Washington's militarist course.

The U.S. State Department has even attempted to provide a "theoretical basis" for Washington's claim that the deployment of new weapons systems is, allegedly, the path to curbing the arms race, in the pretentious document concocted under the title "Security and Arms Control: Striving for a More Durable Peace." "Increasing armament is identified with progress in arms control," Senator M. Hatfield said sarcastically in this regard.

The reasoning of Washington and NATO members is an absurdity and a deception. The Soviet Union is doing everything to secure an honest, mutually acceptable agreement based on the principles of equality and equal security at the talks on curbing the arms race. But, as the 28 May Soviet Government statement stressed clearly and firmly, our country will take prompt and effective measures to strengthen its defense capability and remove any threat to the security of the USSR and its allies. However, these are enforced measures. Our country considers it still not too late to halt the dangerous development of the international situation if the United States and its NATO allies will respond to the USSR's constructive proposals.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's illusions, which are shared in Bonn too, regarding the potential for talks with the USSR after the deployment of new American missiles, are exceptionally dangerous, E. Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Board Presidium, stated in the Bundestag. It is essential not to upgrade arms but to hold talks.

In defiance of reason, however, Washington and NATO see their task as chiefly being to pack the new American missiles into "peacemaking" wrapping and to weaken the antiwar movement. The White House chief has been forced to occupy himself with this not only in view of the upsurge in the antimissile struggle in Europe, but also because indignation with the administration's militarist course is growing in the United States itself. Although the U.S. Congress House of Representatives approved the appropriations of funds for Pershing-II missiles the other day, its majority is opposed to the White House's militarist course on a number of issues. It rejected the administration's request for funds to be allocated to produce binary shells. More than 100 congressmen tabled a draft resolution demanding that the government immediately renew talks on a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests. "Everyone has June 1983 on their calendar, but the White House and the Congress are already turning over the pages of 1984 -- election year -- in their minds," TIME magazine writes.

The White House is quickly having to give up extravagant banquets and other "symbols of wealth." It is having to state its readiness for "flexibility" at the talks and to put forward pseudoproposals such as the recent "initiative" in connection with the strategic arms talks. Washington's idea, however, is always the same: To reduce ICBM's, which constitute the basis of Soviet strategic potential, while leaving the weapons systems the United States needs to one side. Congressman J. Addabbo called Reagan's proposal "a smokescreen to justify the MX appropriations, which will waste $20 billion."

This kind of "flexibility" will scarcely be to the liking of millions of American voters. Mass peace marches took place last week in a number of U.S. cities in connection with the anniversary of the largest antiwar demonstration in the country's history held in New York last year.

No, the peoples do not intend to be silent in the face of the threat that looms over them. Numerous rallies, processions, and meetings are currently taking place on the eve of the opening of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in Prague on 21 June. Crowded rallies have been held in Prague, Sofia, Madrid, and Cyprus. Tens of thousands of Athens residents assembled for a "peace concert."

The regular congress of the FRG Evangelical Church finished in Hannover with a mass demonstration in defense of peace in which some 100,000 people took part. The peoples are coming out with increasing vigor in defense of peace and the right to life.

Africa: Following the Path of Unity

The 19th Session of the assembly of the OAU heads of state and government has finished. It finished in the very place where the OAU was created 20 years ago -- Addis Ababa. It has given itself the best of gifts to mark the OAU jubilee, the organization's revival. The protracted crisis which twice before prevented this meeting from being held has been overcome.

The reasons for this were various -- internal and external. The OAU brings together almost all the African states, including countries with a socialist orientation, those where capitalism is established, and those which are directly involved in the Pentagon's global strategy. Africa occupies last place among the continents of the world in terms of its development and per capita income. The colonial legacy, economic and social backwardness, and the hypocritical system of plundering the developing states created by the West exact their toll.

The imperialist powers, regarding Africa as a rich source of raw materials and as an important strategic bridgehead, are attempting to manipulate the African powers by splitting the continent. They are using the racist South African regime as a "cudgel" in the same way that Washington, relying on Israel, does in the Near East.

The forum participants condemned the Pretoria regime and its Washington protectors and supported the Namibian people's independence struggle which they are pursuing under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. Despite the recently intensified attempts by Israel to flirt with certain African countries, the OAU came out firmly against Tel Aviv's aggressive policy.

A compromise was reached on the issue which had proved to be the stumbling block in efforts directed at overcoming disagreements within the OAU. That is to say, the question of the Western Sahara. This former Spanish colony, rich in phosphates, found itself in 1976 under the direction of a Moroccan-Mauritanian administration -- an administration from which Mauritania later withdrew. Moroccan troops are to be found in Western Sahara. Detachments of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front), which sprang up in 1973 and has been supported by Algeria and Libya, launched a struggle against them. It proclaimed the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Subsequently recognized by dozens of states, in 1982 it was admitted to the OAU -- which created a tense situation in the organization.

The present OAU assembly session has adopted a resolution on the Western Sahara. It contains an appeal to Morocco and the Polisario Front to conduct direct negotiations on a cease-fire and the organization on the territory of a referendum on the question of self-determination.

Ethiopia leader, Haile Mariam Mengistu, has been elected OAU chairman.

The results of the forum of African states have shown that the "dark continent's" common aims in the joint struggle win in the end. It is significant that such an important detachment of the developing countries as the OAU has achieved unity on an anti-imperialist and antiwar basis and has approved a program of actions aimed at unity and cooperation among the continent's countries.

Africa's struggle for unity, freedom, and independence finds complete support in the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS OF CPSU PLENUM NOTED

PM221357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace, For the Good of Man"]

[Text] People all over the world closely followed the proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's eighth session. Lively reaction continues to the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the latest major foreign policy actions by the supreme organ of state rule in our socialist power. These are viewed as events of paramount significance for world politics. The interest reflects the tremendous international prestige of the party of Lenin and the land of October. The peoples link their words and deeds with hopes for peace and a bright future.

It is well known that mankind is now living through a complicated and alarming stage of its history. It is marked by a struggle, unprecedented in the postwar period for its intensity and acuteness, between two diametrically opposed world outlooks and two political lines -- socialism and imperialism. The historic achievements of real socialism, the increased prestige and influence of the world communist and workers movement, the progressive development of countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial oppression, the upsurge of the national liberation struggle, and the tremendous scope of the antiwar movement are influencing the peoples' consciousness ever more deeply. On the other hand, imperialist reaction, especially the U.S. ruling clique, is hatching wild plans for world domination and pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe through its aggressive policy. An unprecedentedly large-scale and shameless psychological war has been launched against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Thus, a struggle is in progress for the minds and the hearts of billions of people on the planet, and mankind's future depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this struggle.

The society of real socialism bears the banner of peace, the banner of human rights. Marxism-Leninism and socialism are inseparable from the ideals of disarmament, friendship, and peaceful cooperation between peoples. Evidence of this can be seen in the entire history of our country's foreign policy and in the wide range of constructive new initiatives and proposals submitted recently by the USSR. The preservation of peace on earth is today, and in the foreseeable future, the pivotal problem of our party's foreign policy.

"In our era," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "it is socialism that emerges as the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations and defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of all people and of all mankind."

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that the main direction of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the comprehensive strengthening of cooperation and cohesion among socialist countries. Their cooperation in the international arena and their economic and defense might doom to failure the adventurist plans and subversive undermining of the aggressive forces of imperialism. It is an indisputable fact that the socialist countries and their policy have now become a tremendously significant factor in the cause of ensuring peace.

In this connection it is an exceptionally important task to disseminate the truth about socialist society, its advantages, and its peaceful policy.

It is necessary to be able to convey this great truth in a well argued and convincing manner to the broadest people's masses all over the world, it was noted at the plenum. It is equally necessary to consistently and persistently tear the false wrappers off the subversive propaganda of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and expose its militarist nature as an enemy of peace and torchbearer of nuclear war. Imperialism's attempts to reverse historical development at all costs cannot be successful. Washington's and NATO's adventurist course encounters increasingly powerful opposition from the peoples. There are also circles and figures in the capitalist world who understand the need and mutual advantage of lasting peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Peaceful coexistence is objectively furthered by the military and strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism. The fraternal socialist countries will not let it be disturbed. The USSR will continue to do everything necessary to ensure security--security -- our own and that of our friends and allies -- and will enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a powerful factor for curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. The situation demands the development of political vigilance, the improvement of the internationalist and patriotic education of Soviet people, and the strengthening of their readiness to defend their socialist fatherland.

Despite all the acuteness of international relations, the CPSU is firmly convinced, as before, that the nuclear madness can be halted. Specific directions of activity to the benefit of peace were one of the main issues discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. In its resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" it approved entirely and fully the activity of the USSR Government for the practical implementation of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy course. Approval was given to the measures taken to implement the principled foreign policy aims of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. The supreme organ of state rule instructed the Soviet Government to propose to the other nuclear powers the simultaneous freezing of all existing nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively. This is an action of great political significance and practical importance. The proposed freeze would be a major contribution to ensuring peace. It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that our goal is not simply to prevent war. The USSR is in favor of a radical improvement in international relations and of strengthening and developing all good principles in these relations. These goals of the policy and efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state are profoundly consonant with the people's aspirations, with the objective requirements of our age, and with the safeguarding of man's foremost right, the right to live.

The Soviet people are profoundly satisfied with the firmness of their state's international position. They are inspired by this result of the Leninist Party's domestic and foreign policy. They warmly and unanimously approve it and, with their shock labor, strengthen the might of their socialist motherland and the cause of peace.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES CURRENT STATE OF ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM211500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "In a Fever of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] The political situation in the leading capitalist countries, first and foremost the United States, is characterized by a dangerous escalation of activity by the most bellicose groupings whose class hatred for socialism and the forces of peace and progress prevails over their sense of reality, and at times simply over their common sense.

This hullabaloo is by no means evidence of imperialism's confidence in its own forces. Events of recent decades have confirmed that imperialism's bellicose circles become active particularly when major changes are taking place in the correlation of class and political forces in the international arena and in the development of the world revolutionary process. It is fear of these phenomena which gives rise to imperialism's frenzied threshings. "Our revolution more than any other," V.I. Lenin wrote, "has confirmed the law that the force of the revolution, the force of the onslaught, the energy, determination, and triumph of its victory, at the same time strengthen the force of resistance from the bouregoisie."

Reverse world development and destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system -- that is what the designs of the most unbrideled circles of imperialism amount to -- circles which have declared a "crusade" against communism. It is these crazy designs which determine the course of the present American Administration and NATO aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, Washington's adventurist policy, by whipping up international tension to the utmost, is pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

Alongside the unrestrained arms race and political and economic warfare, an increasingly large place in the arsenal of imperialist reaction's criminal methods is assigned to "psychological warfare." Real information and propaganda intervention is being carried out, in essence, against the USSR and the other socialist community countries, and against young liberated states and the other revolutionary forces of today.

The imperialist obscurantists try convulsively to hold millions of people in captivity to false anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda. Imperialist ruling circles see with fear how more and more millions of people are refusing to be reconciled to the misanthropic policy of Washington's nuclear war supporters. Even Moynihan, one of the most reactionary of American senators, was forced to note: "Most of the world rejects our model of democracy and is turning away from our course."

Never before have the imperialist warmongers made such persistent efforts to present socialism's policy in a distorted light and deny their own responsibility for preparing for war. It cannot be said that these efforts are completely fruitless. The militarization of the political thinking of some people in the NATO countries is a factor which should not be ignored. All the same, the implacable current of life exposes the slanderous myths created by imperialist propaganda. Observing the present Washington administration's actions, the peoples become convinced that its hatred for socialism is fraught with a threat to mankind's very existence. "By its very nature," G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, says, "capitalism is inhuman. Reagan's capitalism is inhuman because of its calculated, sadistic cruelty whose equal has never been known in the history of American governments."

The plans for nuclear war nurtured by U.S. adventurist circles are so irreconcilably contrary to the peoples' vital interests that they can only be substantiated -- not to say implemented -- by means of extraordinary measures and in an extraordinary atmosphere thoroughly permeated with the spirit of misanthropy and military hysteria. It is in order to create such an atmosphere that "psychological warfare" is fanned against the USSR and against everything progressive in the modern world. Frenzied anti-Sovietism and anticommunism converging with bellicose militarism fulfill the role of stimulator of international tension more thar ever before.

As (Steven Cohen), professor of political science at Princeton University, notes: "America's chronic political disease -- Sovietphobia -- has now recurred in an even more dangerous form than the cold war epidemic."

They are trying to sow fear in the Americans' hearts. To intimidate them, they are assured daily that the question is allegedly this: either the United States retains its "present potential," or they can expect...a "thousand years of gloom." Even certain American bourgeois press organs, such as TIME magazine, note that the tone in White House policy is being increasingly clearly set by politicians who hold positions of "primeval anticommunism."

Matters have gone so far as to try to clothe the preparations for war against the USSR in some kind of messianic garb. The Soviet Union and communism, we hear again and again from the White House, are the "evil in the modern world," and the "sacred goal" is to save the world from that evil. This concept, the prominent American scientist Arthur Schlesinger writes, "excludes the very idea of reconsiliation or compromise. It excludes the idea of coexistence, for how can you compromise or coexist with evil? It offers no other prospect than opposing the enemy 'with all your might,' than war to the last gasp. It summons the true believers to a 'jihad' (holy war), a crusade with the aim of destroying the unbelievers."

"There is something schizophrenic about the Reagan government's anti-Soviet obsession" -- these words come from Frank Church, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Indeed, only people who have set themselves the goal of fanning enmity and hatred between peoples could make the statements coming from the White House: "The problem is that the Russians are mosters, that they have no...respect for human life, and could therefore tolerate losses of 20, 30, or 40 million people."

British reactionary circles also do their "bit" for the cause of kindling psychological warfare. In a moment of revelation British Prime Minister M. Thatcher declared: Anticommunism is "practically in my blood." She was one of the first of the imperialist world's present leaders to call for the unleashing against "the spread of communism by such a massive propaganda campaign as we have never before launched." It was not for naught that the U.S. President choose the British Parliament for the proclamation of a new "crusade". He knew that there his bellicose cry would fall on well prepared ground.

The conveyor belt of misinformation of public opinion has also begun at full capacity in the other NATO countries, particularly those whoere the American military is preparing to deploy its new first-strike nuclear missiles.

The organs of mass information are placed at the service of the dark cause of deception and intimidation. This huge machinery works to of daily the idea of a "crusade" against the forces of freedom and progress into people's heads. New bases are created for ideological aggression.

Washington's adoption of the "program for democracy and public diplomacy" confirmed yet again that the powers that be in the United States see the world only from the standpoint of confrontations and strong-arm methods.

"Washington, by proclaiming the 'program for democracy and public diplomacy,'" the Indian newspaper NEW AGE wrote, "has in essence openly declared its intention of foisting the American system on the rest of the world as the only possible system, the necessary system. While the United States is trying to use the Rapid Deployment Force to exert military pressure on young states, the aim of the new program is to undermine them from within, create a 'fifth column' within them, and use bribery, blackmail, and other dirty methods to bring people who suit the United States to power."

All countries to which Washington's hand can reach are the targets of this policy.

In particular, the inspirers of psychological warfare" are making great efforts to implement a campaign with the aim, as is stated across the ocean, of attracting West European young people onto their side. American reactionaries are sounding the alarm: the present generation of young Europeans is participating particularly actively in the antimissile movement. The motive of this generation, they complain, is a "deeply suspicious attitude toward American policy and its motives." Every day another of the main directions in imperialist reaction's activity is defined increasingly clearly: the desire at any price to split and weaken the peoples' movement in defence of peace. Niether efforts nor dollars are spared. They try to palm the participants in the antiwar movements off with various kinds of false political concepts like the thesis of "equidistance" from the USSR and the United States or the "equal responsibility" of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the exacerbation of international tension.

Every means is used against the champions of peace. "Too many liberals have appeared," the White House declares threateningly. The "man in the street" cannot be allowed to "take command," NATO Secretary-General Luns states. People who oppose nuclear death are abused and accused of being "unpatriotic." The antimissile demonstrations and marches in which hundreds of thousands of people take part are depicted as the doing of "planted foreign agents." Just think: The National Council of U.S. Churches, which unites some 40 million Americans of various faiths; the organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility," whose ranks number more than 25,000; the congressmen and prominent figures in culture who who advocate a nuclear weapons freeze; the bishops and monks, pastors and rabbis who protest the course of preparing for nuclear war -- "foreign agents"!

The extreme right demands the "eradication of the antiwar movement." The press reports that an official government institution, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), is implementing a so-called "private sector program" within the country, under which the agency allocates to conservative organizations large sums of money with the aim of stepping up the slander campaign against participants in the peace movement in the United States, while the American secret services are directed to "infiltrate" movements coming out in defense of peace.

Following Washington's example, London has also created a special secret group consisting of defense and foreign secretaries and other key figures, whose duties are the coordination and implementation of propaganda and other actions aimed at weakening the antiwar movement. Political provocations and subversions are launched increasingly widely. People lie without restraint. Some provocateurs throw onto the flames of "psychological warfare" fabrications about "Soviet chemical weapons" in Afghanistan, others about "Soviet submarines" in Sweden's skerries, yet others strive to discover in the wilds of Africa evidence of the socialist countries' involvement in "international terrorism," others again furiously brandish the bugaboo of "Soviet espionage," and so forth.

The policy of the extreme faction in the imperialist camp is evidence that this faction is striving to implement its plans, reckoning with nothing. The decisive stage in the battle to preserve peace has come. Our country remains convinced: the nuclear madness can be stopped. The "madmen" can be curbed. But this means the worldwide mobilization of peace-loving forces. By rallying their ranks and uniting their actions, peace-loving forces can curb mankind's enemies.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO CONFERENCE

LD171358 Moscow TASS in English 1325 17 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva Jun 17 TASS -- The general conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) is continuing in session here.

Addressing the meeting today, Leonid Kostin, the delegate of the USSR, first vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues, stressed that at the present time all activities for the protection of the working people's interests are inseparable from the efforts for peace, against the arms race. He recalled that the USSR had unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. A fresh call for a freeze on nuclear arsenals rang out at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which has closed today. An evidence of the good will of the countries of the socialist community has been the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty States. Deplorably, the speaker continued, ILO, whose aim is to defend the interests and rights of the working people, has so far failed to determine its place in the struggle for preserving peace and preventing the threat of war.

The progressive development of the Soviet economy, the Soviet delegate continued, is accompanied with a heightening of the degree of maturity of all the working people, which creates prerequisites for their even wider participation in the administration of the economy and other spheres of the society's life. In evaluating the ILO's activities, the speaker pointed out, one cannot help asking the question, whose interests this organization serves in a larger measure -- those of labour or capital. Nowadays there are tens of millions jobless in the developed capitalist countries, but ILO is stubbornly rejecting the idea of drafting a special convention on the right to work. Then, ILO is a tool for interference in the internal affairs of some states, which is incompatible with the status of an international organization. The decisions of the ILO's governing body on Poland are inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of that country, an encroachment upon its sovereignty.

We treat with understanding the statement by the Polish Government on its relations with ILO and support it. This forced step by Poland is evidence of ILO's deep crisis, its use for political benefit by the enemies of socialism, and the Soviet side is drawing appropriate conclusions for itself. The SRV's decision to suspend its participation in ILO's activities is also explained by dissatisfaction with the state of things at ILO. The most important socio-political problems as, for example, the freedom of trade unions and trade union rights, are interpreted at the ILO bodies, as a rule, from the positions of only the bourgeois legal system and practices, while the realities of the socialist and other countries are deliberately disregarded. An end shall be put to the one-sidedness and bias in ILO's activities. It is precisely with that aim that a number of countries, including the USSR, issued a memorandum on a control machinery.

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Kostin said in conclusion, has come for the general conference session desirous to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of the activities, development of cooperation, and mutual understanding at ILO. The activities of the organization shall be brought into line with the aims and objectives which it is called upon to implement.

ATTACK ON CONSUL SAID RESULT OF ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD230720 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] San Francisco June 23 TASS -- A bandit attack was made against O. Plotnikov, consul of the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco, in the night. Two unidentified persons attacked him from an ambush, where, judging by everything, they had been waiting for him, and made four deep and large wounds on his head with a heavy object. The attackers escaped without making an attempt to rob him.

O. Plotnikov has been taken to a hospital, where he received the necessary medical aid. According to Amercian physicians, he is in a "satisfactory" state.

This outrageous provocation against a Soviet diplomat became possible as a result of an unbridled hostile campaign against the Soviet Union, which is being whipped up by the U.S. authorities.

COSMONAUT CONGRATULATES U.S. ASTRONAUT SALLY RIDE

LD221459 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 22 TASS -- Addressing a press conference here today, Valentina Tereshkova, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, has congratulated American astronaut Sally Ride upon her first space mission as a member of the "Shuttle-Challenger" crew. "I am pleased to know that the third representative of the women of the world, now from the United States, is in orbit today," she said.

"When we were beginning to explore outer space, our only goal was to put this unknown world at the service of people, at the service of human progress. I believe that we will be unanimous that outer space should remain peaceful for all times, free from any kind of weaponry, and serve the cause of peace and understanding among nations."

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS DELEGATION VISITS SOIVET GEORGIA

LD221157 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Tbilisi June 22 TASS -- A delegation of California businessmen, headed by John Jacobs, executive director of San Francisco's Chamber of Commerce, now on a tour of the Soviet Union, has arrived in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia.

Members of the American delegation were received today by Dmitriy Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Council of Ministers of this transcaucasian republic. He told the guests about Georgia's achievements in economy, culture, science, and education and expressed confidence that the visit by American businessmen, their direct contacts with Soviet people, will help improve understanding and cooperation between the two states, which is the best condition for preserving peace and tranquility on earth.

John Jacobs said that "there are many areas were we could cooperate for our common benefit. And this is the chief objective of our visit, which we call a mission for good will."

The guests saw on the same day the places of interest of Tbilisi, the city with a 15-century-long history.

KOBYSH ON MEETING WITH U.S. PUBLIC IN MINNEAPOLIS

PM222245 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jun 83 p 9

[V. Kobysh article under the rubric "Commentator's View": "How It Was in Minneapolis"]

[Text] As has already been reported, Minneapolis -- a well-kept and, compared with many others, prosperous city of 500,000 people located in the Midwest state of Minnesota, in the upper reaches of the Mississippi -- recently played host to a Soviet-U.S. meeting which was remarkable from many points of view. This meeting, which was called at the initiative of the Washington-based Institute of Political Studies -- which enjoys the reputation of being the think-tank of the Democratic Party's liberal strand -- and, on the Soviet side, by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, the "USSR-United States" Society, and the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, was unusual given the period of increased tension in which our countries currently find themselves.

The anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by the U.S. authorities has now become like a disease. I will not venture to judge how deeply and widely it has infected the U.S. population. It is a fact, however, that to all intents and purposes official U.S. agencies now depict our country no longer as a potential but as an actual enemy and that a substantial proportion of the local mass media goes berserk where anything to do with the USSR is concerned. This fact is not only sad for Soviet-U.S. relations and dangerous for all mankind, but also evokes a strange feeling among those who saw the United States from the inside a quarter of a century ago. Just as it was then, the whole thing is based on a gigantic fraud. When it was all over no one regretted the turn events had taken more than the Americans themselves. The cold war damaged both U.S. prestige and its national interests.

The meeting's U.S. organizers presumably realized this. They also knew that, given that the world is faced with a real nuclear threat, a dialogue between representatives of the public in the Soviet Union and the United States in which, looking each other in the eye, they get everything off their chest and say what is worrying them acquired particular importance right from the start. This seems to have been clear both to Minnesota's governor, Rudolf Perpich, who gave the Soviet delegation the most warm welcome, and Don Fraser, mayor of Minneapolis, who not only provided facilities for the meeting to be held, but himself took an active part in it. We fully appreciated this approach. Apart from anything else, in the United States as it is today this was both a manifestation of political foresight and an act of civic courage.

The governor and mayor were, of course, aware that official Washington took a very dim view of the idea of the Minneapolis discussions. Some 80 U.S. congressmen issued a statement expressing deep indignation at the fact that Soviet citizens were to be given an opportunity to speak on U.S. soil, that is, from their viewpoint, to engage in "Bolshevik propaganda." Whether it was this or something else which was responsible, on the very eve of our departure from Moscow a message was received informing us that the State Department had forbidden the Soviet delegation to leave Minneapolis; the meetings and discussions scheduled to take place in Washington and New York were aborted.

Several members of the delegation were refused visas without any explanation whatever. This was happening as the White House was endlessly repeating that it was intent on improving relations with our country.

Entirely consistent with this "hospitality," the Soviet visitors to Minneapolis were followed round the clock by a gang of extremely aggesssive and violently disposed people.

We were greeted with Ku Klux Klan-style jeers and banners saying things like: "Mayor Fraser Meets With KGB Agents." Mr Fraser grimaced and smiled wanly at the Soviet delegates -- a world-famous academician-oncologist, an employee of a Leningrad plant who is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, a well-known Azerbaijani poet, political scientists well-known in the United States, a churchman with the rank of bishop, and Soviet journalists well known to U.S. readers. The mayor was ashamed. And, to tell the truth, so were we. Ashamed for the petty U.S. ruling class and ordinary Americans who have been so bamboozled.

But what about the meeting itself? It was, to say the least, fruitful. From morning until night for 5 days, face to face and side by side, we conducted extremely frank talks with people representing decent and thinking America. The talks were sometimes difficult and we often viewed the same things differently. But there was complete unanimity on the main and most important thing: that mankind has no time to lose and that immediate joint action is required if it wishes to avert a nuclear catastrophe, that for all our differences we are all in the same boat, and that in the circumstances, the task of improving Soviet-U.S. relations acquires exceptional importance.

I must confess, after the State Department's snub, we were tempted to call off our trip to the United States. We then decided that the meeting organizers on the U.S. side had nothing to do with it and that we would therefore not sabotage the long-planned meeting. Evidently, we did the right thing. The meeting proved to be even more successful and necessary than we had imagined when setting off for distant, but now very much less distant, Minneapolis.

U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, SUMMIT PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD222310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by political observer Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Recently Washington has begun to talk about peace, about the desire of the U.S. Administration to achieve an improvement in American-Soviet relations. One could be happy with this, but alas, there are no grounds for happiness. However, the fact in itself is not without interest, making one think that something is happening in the United States. What, precisely?

This is what -- the American people, perhaps for the first time in their history, have felt fear at the threat of war, have felt that if, as they say, God forbid, it happens, in our nuclear age it will be a terrible war and it will not bypass American territory. That is why the antiwar, antinuclear movement that has arisen in the United States has united the million-strong masses of the most varied people. The Americans are basically a sensible people. They see the path toward removing the nuclear threat in talks with the Soviet Union and in an improvement in relations between our countries, relations which are at present, to put it mildly, in an unsatisfactory state. The U.S. Administration is being subjected to strong pressure, including from its allies, which are looking on anxiously as Washington thoughtlessly rocks the boat that today has all of mankind in it.

I think that yet another circumstance of just the last few days must be also kept in mind: The American authorities seem to have obtained a strong impression from the firm pronouncements by Soviet leaders at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session which has just been held. And Washington, evidently, has no objection to maneuvering to demonstrate both to its own people and to the allies that a certain improvement in Soviet-American relations is taking place. With the same aim, probably, various suppositions are being made publicly regarding the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit.

This is all no more than a game, as was stated precisely and clearly by Comrade Gromyko in his replies to questions from a TASS correspondent which are published today. In the replies it says that the holding of such a meeting requires a certain degree of mutual understanding on the major issues determining the state of relations between our two countries and the general international situation. And this does not exist.

But this is what there is, this is the reality -- the militant anti-Sovietism of the White House, a course toward confrontation, toward the arms race, and a deliberate exacerbation of relations between our countries, on any pretext or without any pretext.

We have become accustomed to believe more in facts than in words. We have no desire to become involved in the election campaign underway in the United States. The Soviet leadership has just appealed to the nuclear powers, including the United States, with concrete, developed proposals regarding a freeze of nuclear arsenals. Here is an excellent occasion for Washington to confirm its words in deeds. We shall wait and see.

MONDALE CITED ON USSR-U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE

LD201752 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the Democratic Party candidates for president in the 1984 elections, has spoken out in New York in favor of the USSR and the United States reaching an agreement on freezing nuclear arsenals. Prevention of the threat of nuclear war is one of the chief tasks of our time, he said in an interview with the NBC television company. The former U.S. vice president also came out in favor of renewing talks with the aim of working out a treaty on a full and total ban on tests of nuclear weapons.

AIMS OF TOURS, VISITS BY U.S. OFFICIALS VIEWED

LD222239 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 22 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Tomorrow the large-scale "Global Shield-83" military maneuvers begin. The Pentagon is slating 150,000 American servicemen to participate in these maneuvers; it is using the B-52 bombers. The operations will be carried out to rehearse the use of nuclear weapons, of course. "Global Shield" would be more honestly named "Global American Sword-83."

Tomorrow, on the same day that the maneuvers begin, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz departs for Asia for almost 2 weeks. In his turn, American Vice President George Bush will begin a tour of eight countries in West Europe, according to UPI. The main aim, it is not difficult to guess, is the deployment of American missiles in West Europe. A subsidiary aim is to propagandize the NATO allies about the need for American military interference in Central America, which, to put it mildly, is not meeting with enthusiasm. Bush will be travelling around West Europe until 7 July. If you consider that Caspar Weinberger is now in London -- American military-political pressure, like their maneuvers, is global -- they involve all the continents on earth.

ARMY PAPER SCORES GLOBAL SHIELD-83 MANEUVERS

PM221109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Vinogradov Military-Political Commentary: "Brandishing Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] As a Pentagon spokesman has announced, maneuvers codenamed Global Shield-83 involving U.S. strategic forces will be held from 23 June through 1 July. According to an official announcement, the aim of those maneuvers is to "enhance the combat readiness and determine the ability of troops to carry out their tasks in the event of nuclear war." The main role in the coming global militarist action will be played by the U.S. Strategic Air Command and by troops of the North American Air Defense Command and other formations which are "intended for emergencies which envisage the use of nuclear weapons." Let us bear in mind that these are the fifth such maneuvers. And even though Washington hastened to explain that Global Shield will be "particularly defensive in character," those are merely words. The brandishing of nuclear weapons on a global scale involving B-52 strategic bombers and ICBM's cannot be regarded as anything other than a further grave step on the dangerous path of escalating the U.S. Administration's militarist preparations. The participation in Global Shield-83 of U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe, Japan, and on Guam makes it possible to draw a definite conclusion. As observers note, Washington is gambling that in the event of global conflict provoked by it, the main burden of the consequences will fall on Europe and the Asia and Pacific region, whereas the United States itself will remain on the sidelines.

The facts demonstrate that the Reagan administration intends to continue conducting matters toward a dangerous military confrontation, including the preparation for nuclear war. That was even confirmed by the U.S. President himself in a statement in connection with the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks being held in Geneva. The much-vaunted readiness of the U.S. to take up a "more flexible" stance at the talks and the so-called "new proposals" remain aimed at the achievement of military superiority and the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. "They envisage a very sharp reduction in the USSR's main strategic forces," P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, has stated with regard to those "proposals." "We reserve the right to produce thousands more warheads for MX missiles."

The White House's refusal to assume a sober stance at the Geneva talks and the decision to conduct global maneuvers which simulate nuclear war are undoubtedly links in the same militarist chain. "Of course," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "such a policy will not bring the imperialists success, but by its adventurism it is extremely dangerous for mankind." That is why Washington's nuclear adventurism is encountering growing opposition from the peoples. They are demanding most resolutely that the White House cease playing with fire.

POST CITED ON MISSILE-RELATED HEARINGS IN CONGRESS

PM220804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans: Washington Is Preparing To Deploy 'Euromissiles'"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jun -- As THE WASHINGTON POST reported today, referring to closed hearings held in the U.S. Congress, the Belgian Government has consented to allow American specialists to begin construction work on the military bases where it is proposed to site cruise missiles.

It has also become known that the U.S. Air Force command has had confidential talks with the Netherlands Government, as a result of which, in particular, geodetic work was carried out in the regions of proposed deployment of cruise missiles. At the same time, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, the government of the Netherlands, where the overwhelming majority of the population is opposed to NATO's plans, still has to take a decision on the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons.

The closed hearings in the Congress, the newspaper notes, also revealed other evidence that while declaring its desire to "achieve progress" at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, in practice the Reagan administration is preparing to implement in full the NATO "modernization" plans.

ACADEMICS DISMISS CLAIMS OF USSR CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD230333 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- In an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES, biology Professor of Columbia University Cyrus Levinthal described as absolutely groundless the assertions of the Reagan administration that the so-called "yellow rain" that allegedly falls on Southeast Asia is a result of the use of chemical weapons of the Soviet make. The State Department advanced very serious accusations, but to my mind, they are absolutely unfounded, he said. Specialist on Southeast Asia from New York's Barnard College K. Stanson also said that these accusations are unsubstantiated. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, she stated that when people of the areas where the "yellow rain" has been noticed were being questioned, the U.S. representatives put to them clearly loaded questions, that is, provocative questions, and utterly disregarded all discrepancies and contradictions in their answers.

These pronouncements deal a fresh blow at Washington's propaganda falsehood. By slandering the Soviet Union, Washington tries to distract the attention of people from its own plans of the intensive preparation for chemical warfare. Remarkable among the materials that expose the allegations of the Washington administration is an article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. It is said in the article that a substance which is part of the "yellow rain" was discovered at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Analysing the substance and comparing it with the samples of the same substance collected in Southeast Asia, scientists arrived at the conclusion that what they have at hand is not "toxic agent," but a product produced by bees.

The main important "argument" of the U.S. Department of State has also proved untenable. The U.S. Department of State asserted that micotoxins discovered in the samples of the "yellow rain" are not characteristic of the environment of Southeast Asia. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that scientists gave documented proof that in reality many types of the fungi producing these micotoxins can be found all over Indochina.

Citing a number of the recent publications, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL exposes the falsity of the testimonies of the "witnesses" and "victims" of the "yellow rain" on which the U.S. Government relies. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that all the "proofs" contained in the reports of the State Department had been obtained by the U.S. foreign policy department in one and the same village in Thailand which has long been turned into a base of the CIA.

As to the proofs of the use of chemical weapons, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that not a single cartridge from a gas shell or any such thing has yet been found, despite the promises of a lavish reward.

And quite recently THE WALL STREET JOURNAL was accusing of all mortal sins everyone who expressed the doubt about the truthfulness of anti-Soviet assertions.

And if this newspaper has published such an article, it means that the heaps of lies that have been built by the anti-Sovieteers from the State Department and the Pentagon start to crumble.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS, NEED FOR TALKS DISCUSSED

LD172154 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Reagan administration continues its attempts to get Congress to lift the moratorium on the production of new chemical weapons. Viktor Olin has this commentary:

The arguments the White House is using to get a green light for the production and stockpiling of chemical arsenals has been used many times before. By the logic of Washington officials the new millions of chemical bombs and shells are necessary to make the Soviet Union more pliable at the talks on banning chemical weapons. They view this as a noble ambition and would not stop at misleading world public opinion and Congress to gain their ends. In fact, they either ignore or distort the Soviet stand on the matter, although this country has long been working to have chemical weapons banned and their stocks abolished.

The main White House efforts, however, are concentrated on proving that an intensive chemical program is a must for the United States, inasmuch a the Soviet Union, they claim, not only has superiority in chemical weapons, but is using them in Indochina and Afghanistan. Needless to say, such allegations need some proof and proof is just not available. There has not been a single record of Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. As regards the so-called yellow rain in Indochina, American experts themselves have found it to be nothing more than bee excrement. American chemical weapons, on the other hand, have been very much in use, virtually since American aggression in Indochina. They are being used in Afghanistan, where bandits have been caught red-handed with grenades of American make. They are being used in Lebanon and El Salvador. Leakages of toxic agents are of frequent occurrence at American military dumps in Western Europe, where these weapons are stockpiled in ever greater quantities.

Now a word about talks on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union does not need to be talked into agreeing to banish its weapons and to eliminate all the existing stocks of them. It has prepared a draft document to that effect and is waiting patiently for the United States to get into a mood for serious discussion.

U.S. VIEW OF SOVIET ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE HIT

LD201521 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- The establishment of the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public has caused a new outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria in Washington. The tone in this campaign was set by President Reagan, the U.S. State Department and certain congressmen who rudely attack the Soviet Union and the nationalities policy of the CPSU. They are trying to picture as an "anti-Semitic campaign" in the USSR the criticism of Zionism and condemnation of Israel's policy by the Soviet public. A TASS correspondent asked Col Gen David Dragunskiy, twice hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public, to comment on the reaction of Washington officials to the establishment and activities of the anti-Zionist committee.

General Dragunskiy said that "behind vicious attacks from Washington one can easily see the irritation felt by the Zionist camp and its protectors.

"Indeed, our committee, which reflects the will of the Soviet public, has set itself the aim of exposing the reactionary essence of Zionism which combines nationalistic extremism, chauvinism, and racial intolerance, advocates the cult of political adventurism, demagogy, and impudent subversion. It is not fortuitous that in its global strategy of onslaught against socialism and the national liberation movement and the forces of peace and social progress U.S.-led imperialism is widely using international Zionism as one of its strike units. Therefore, the intensification of our struggle against Zionism, its reactionary ideology, and criminal practices is obviously resented by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, to say nothing of Zionist leaders."

Characteristically, Dragunskiy stresses, the conductors of the bourgeois propaganda orchestra say absolutely nothing about the real motives for the establishment of our committee and its aims, although they were widely reported in the Soviet press and many bourgeois newspapers. But they cannot invent anything new and only repeat their own cliches. So an official spokesman for the State Department, Romberg, baldly accused the Soviet Union of practising "anti-Semitism". This method, however, has been used by the ideologists and advocates of Zionism throughout the history of international Zionism, which does not make it more convincing. It would be recalled that one of the leaders of the socialist international, Bruno Kreisky, former chancellor of Austria, once replied to such an accusation addressed to him: "This is an absurd accusation. I am a Jew, but I am not a Zionist because Zionism is nationalism carried to an extreme."

Soviet people, Dragunskiy went on, are made indignant by the vain attempts of the Zionist leaders and their Washington benefactors from among the present administration to usurp the right to appear in the role of self-styled "defenders" of Soviet Jews. In doing so they shamelessly slander our Soviet homeland. This indignation is expressed in thousands of letters we receive from all parts of the country.

Soviet people are true internationalists and this has been irrefutably proved by the entire history of our multinational socialist state. Any forms of chauvinism, including Zionism and anti-Sovietism, are deeply alien to them. It goes without saying that these principles are also followed by our committee in all its activities.

These gentlemen draw on the slanderous lampoons of all kinds of renegades for their so-called "arguments" which are designed to mislead world public. They ignore such well-known facts, for instance, that in the Soviet Union, where Jews account for 0.67 percent of the population, there are more Jewish student at higher schools than in Israel.

If high-ranking officials of the present Washington administration were really concerned about the "position of Jews," they would find ample reasons for such concern in their own country, and not thousands of miles away. There are more than enough facts there showing that militant anti-Semitism is rife in the United States with the connivance of the authorities. Job discrimination, the existence of clubs closed to Jews, setting fire to and bomb planting at synagogues, defiling of Jewish cemeteries, swastika daubings on houses of Jews, the beating up of teenagers and threats of violence -- all this has become a feature of the American way of life. As follows from the newspaper U.S.A. TODAY, the number of anti-Semitic actions against individual citizens or Jewish organizations has increased more than eight-fold in the USA over the last three years. 947 incidents of this kind were registered last year alone. Even schoolchildren in Massachusetts state have established an organization of Americans hating Negroes and Jews. Who gave the American authorities the right to lecture others on morals and to teach them how to observe human rights while they permit such outrageous things in their own country?

I should like to point out, Dragunskiy went on, that the U.S. State Department was especially irritated by the materials presented by our committee at a recent press conference and confirming that the chauvinistic ideology of present-day international Zionism and the criminal political practices of Israeli ruling circles are in effect a repetition of the racist ideas and man-hating doings of Hitler fascism. Mr. Romberg considers such a parallel a gross distortion of history and the truth.

Leaving Mr. Romberg's knowledge of history and his judgement of the truth on his conscience, I should like to recall the well-known truth that some persons in Washington seem to be anxious to make mankind forget about the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon and the criminal actions they commit to this day in the occupied Arab lands. The responsibility for these outrages is borne directly by the top rulers of Tel Aviv and the leaders of international Zionism. Their actions have provoked explosions of public anger throughout the world. The prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, called Israel a fascist state, while the London magazine MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL believes that the Israeli regime is similar to dictatorial fascist regimes in Latin America, also supported by Washington.

It is well known that in Israel proper there is no lack of voices condemning the adventurist policy of the Begin government. In response to public pressure the prosecution of the democratic forces is made more and more ruthless. Washington and Tel Aviv fear the growth of progressive and democratic sentiments. They are afraid of the protest movement against the expansionist rulers of Tel Aviv. That is the reason why the overseas politicians are trying to cover up the adventurism of Zionism and its bandit practices by attacks against our committee, David Dragunskiy said in conclusion.

RFE DIRECTOR RESIGNS DUE TO WHITE HOUSE 'PRESSURE'

LD151429 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] New York, 15 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent V. Kikilo reports:

James Brown, director of the Radio Free Europe department for broadcasting to Eastern Europe, has tendered his resignation. In an interview with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he stated that the reason for this is his political disagreement with the way the Reagan administration is directing the radio station's activities.

What kind of disagreement, especially one of a political character, can there be between an inveterate anti-Soviet individual with over 25 years experience of ideological and political sabotage against the USSR and the other socialist countries and the present U.S. Administration, whose ingrained anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have become common knowledge? As Brown admitted, the White House put increased pressure on him to make the propaganda directed at the USSR and the other socialist countries even harsher. U.S. ruling circles, possessed with a pathological hatred of communism and socialism, are not even content with the already unbridled propaganda transmitted by the subversive radio center, which has won ill fame for provocation, juggling with facts, and consciously disseminating lies. Washington is demanding that Radio Free Europe and other mouthpieces of U.S. foreign political propaganda be even more aggressive and spread even more blatant lies and falsifications about the USSR.

Commenting on James Brown's voluntary resignation, U.S. observers point out that the complete shakeup of the whole apparatus of U.S. foreign political propaganda is being carried out within the framework of the anticommunist crusade announced by the Reagan administration and is aimed at getting rid of those employees who do not show enough aggressiveness.

Quite recently a personal purge under the leadership of C. Wick, director of the USIA and a close personal friend of the incumbent of the White House, affected "Voice of America" personnel. Eight high-ranking employees have been fired, including one deputy director of the radio station. They are all being replaced by people of extremely conservative persuasion, who are able to step up the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda even more. Along with steps to strengthen "ideological and political loyalty" of the foreign policy propaganda apparatus, the Reagan administration is not overlooking material equipment for the subversive radio centers. As is indicated by the latest annual report from the International Radio Broadcasting Council, further improvements in methods of subverisve broadcasting and gathering and processing information, the technical reequipping of radio centers and the construction of new ultra-powerful radio transmitters are envisaged. The Reagan administration has demanded $116 million -- an unprecedented sum -- in the new fiscal year for these purposes alone.

PAPER SCORNS VOA'S REQUEST FOR MORE MONEY

PM150743 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Stepanov "Rejoinder": "Pieces of Silver for Slander"]

[Text] The Voice of America [VOA] is becoming weaker all the time, and less and less audible because of insufficient financial "nutrition." What sadness emanates from this quotation from a LOS ANGELES TIMES editorial! As if it was not the biggest U.S. official radio station, but a crippled child holding out his little hand for alms! The equipment, they say, is hopelessly out of date, 35 percent of the transmitters are equipment from the Korean war period and before, the antennas are useless, there are not enough technical experts. In a word, wherever you look there is nothing but ruin.

But by all appearances, the authors of this tearful appeal for help are particularly worried about the incomplete staffing of language offices -- subdepartments engaged in targeted broadcasting to particular regions. Just think, the VOA has no correspondent "even in Islamabad, and that is the place from where it is most expedient to publicize the situation in Afghanistan." The gentlemen so invite sympathy! But is it worth feeling sorry for them?

Some time ago the Western mass media, "fed" by the U.S. State Department, published rumors about large-scale combat operations in the western Afghan province of Herat. As was to be expected, they proved to be commonplace slander. And it is a matter of complete indifference where it is thought up: a few hundred kilometers away, in Washington. Proximity to the leadership is even more convenient. Quicker and cheaper, and the result is the same.

There is no need to go into the difficulties associated with increasing the broadcasting time to Poland. The VOA zealots are worried that "only half these programs can be filled with original material." Quite the reverse! Seven Western radio stations relay their output to Poland for 38 hours a day, and they cannot create anything original. Just the same old radio provocations and attempts to exert psychological pressure on the country's inhabitants.

The question naturally arises: Why is it necessary at all to complain about the difficulties plaguing the VOA? This is an old method that has been worked out in detail. Every time Congress has to decide on new appropriations -- whether for arms programs, aid to the Salvadoran junta, or something else -- publications appear all over the place demonstrating that without additional spending things would be simply desperate. In 1984 no less than $170 million is demanded for the VOA -- to support its failing forces. This includes a request for an extra $23 million "for modernization." Otherwise, the VOA will, allegedly, inevitably let out a "screech." But believe me, it is not a question of finances. It will sing out of tune all the same. That is why they keep it.

CHINESE LISTENERS TOLD OF NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL

OW230841 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Commentary by (Marshanskiy), Soviet reporter on world events]

[Text] The complex and tense world situation has brought before the peoples and governments of various nations throughout the world many sharp issues that need immediate solution. The most pressing issue of all is the issue of preventing nuclear clashes. How can we prevent nuclear arms races? How can we ensure that nuclear powers will freeze and reduce the number of their nuclear weapons on mutually agreeable terms instead of expanding them? People of all nations are looking for an answer to these questions. The enthusiastic participation in the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War held in Prague by many representatives from the anti-war movements and organizations of 140 nations throughout the world proves this point.

At the assembly Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, said: We must work hard to achieve our goal that there will be no guided missiles in any part of the world -- either in the West, in the East or in the South — and that the possession of any nuclear weapon is made illegal. He stressed: Therefore, we propose to freeze all nuclear arms and support the Soviet suggestion in this regard.

Dear Chinese listeners; what we refer to here is the new and important suggestion made by the Soviet Union to the United States, Britain, France and China. This suggestion has provided answers to solve various issues in safeguarding peace such as the issue of preventing arms races in the world. The Soviet Union suggested that all nuclear powers simultaneously stop their activities to expand their nuclear weaponry and freeze their nuclear arms in quantity and quality. In its appeal to the U.S., British, French and Chinese governments, the Soviet Government called on all nuclear powers not to develop new nuclear weapons. The appeal pointed out: The Soviet Union believes that freezing nuclear weapons is not the final goal; it is only the first step on the road to reducing nuclear weapons and finally destroying all nuclear arms so as to fundamentally eliminate the threat of a nuclear disaster. The Soviet suggestion also pointed out that the Soviet Union and the United States should freeze their nuclear weapons first, provided that Britain, France and China will also do the same later.

Dear Chinese listeners, it is very important to understand this point. The practical measure of freezing and reducing nuclear arms is certainly aimed at winning the confidence of all nuclear powers and reaching an agreement on nuclear disarmament. On the other hand, continuing to engage in a nuclear arms race would only serve to increase the danger of a nuclear clash. We have no intention of speculating on what kind of an answer these four nuclear powers would give to the formal Soviet suggestion on the freeze of nuclear arms. We only want to point out one thing. Closely watching the responses to this timely and important suggestion of the Soviet Union, peoples in various countries throughout the world will use these responses to assess a nation's true attitude in dealing with an issue of war and peace which would affect the fate of peoples in all countries. What runs counter to the Soviet proposal is the continuance of the nuclear arms race -- a practice which has met stronger opposition in each passing day by all peoples in the world. Any attempt to ignore the important Soviet suggestion, prevent this suggestion from being put into practice and refuse to engage realistically in negotiations will only serve to prove that these or those political groups are trying hard to prepare actively for a nuclear war.

PAN AM CASE ANOTHER U.S. LINK WITH TAIWAN

OW220431 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. authorities have infringed on China's sovereignty in the Taiwan issue by ignoring the protests of the Chinese Government. The resumption of the U.S. Pan American Airways flight to Taiwan is another proof of this. Following are station observer Mulatov's comments in this connection:

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has handed a note to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing saying that the U.S. Administration is overlooking the fact that the establishment of aviation links with Taiwan by any foreign country is a matter involving Chinese sovereignty. The PAN AM case is another direct interference in China's internal affairs by the United States. It represents open disregard of China's sovereignty by the U.S. authorities.

By approving PAN AM's air route to China's Taiwan Province, the U.S. authorities are completely ignoring the protest lodged by the Chinese side and giving the impression that they are prepared to continue contacts with Taibei as they please. This anti-China act had made people realize that the United States is not giving up its two-China policy at all, that today it is paying more attention to strengthening ties with Taipei in all fields.

In the Shanghai Communique, which was signed over a decade ago, the United States agreed that there is but one China. But more than 3 and 1/2 years have elapsed since the United States severed its formal relations with Taipei. Nevertheless, up to now the United States still has not recognized China's sovereignty over its own Taiwan Province but is continuing its relationship with Taiwan as if it were a separate country. The continued U.S. military support for the KMT authorities in Taiwan is clear proof of this. Last year alone, the United States supplied a total of $800 million in arms to Taiwan, and the Taipei authorities are expected to receive similar amount of arms from their American protectors during the next fiscal year. It is very clear that the Taipei authorities are relying on the United States politically and militarily, a fact well known to you.

Recently, the Chinese Government has repeatedly lodged protests with the U.S. Government against continued arms supplies to Taiwan. What people do not realize is that the United States has made Taiwan economically more dependent in recent years. The volume of U.S.-Taiwan trade in 1976 was $4.5 billion and rose to $13.3 billion last year while the volume of U.S.-PRC trade amounted to $5.2 billion last year. Taiwan had jumped from 15th to 7th place as an important U.S. trading partner. Furthermore, the United States has also adopted certain well-known measures dealing with U.S.-Chinese trade, which have resulted in the decline of U.S.-PRC trade. To the United States, in the past and at present, Taiwan is another China. The United States, in the past and at present, is a political, military and economic pillar for the anti-communist authorities in China's Taiwan Province.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS VINOGRADOV EXPULSION

OW231021 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry has summoned the minister of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to verbally present the following statement concerning the Japanese authorities' attempt to describe the activities of Arkhadiy Vinogradov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, as incompatible with his qualifications as a diplomat and the materials presented to substantiate their attempt:

Of late, a willful anti-Soviet campaign has been in progress in Japan, where people apparently have been overcome by spy phobia. The campaign aims to slander the activities of staff members of Soviet organizations stationed in Japan, to fan feelings of distrust against the Soviet Union, and ultimately to obstruct efforts toward improving the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations.

When viewed against this background, the so-called accusation against First Secretary Vinogradov is obviously a premeditated act taken with the purpose of giving new impetus to the unfriendly propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union. And it is quite obvious that behind this campaign are forces, both within and outside Japan, that attempt to complicate Soviet-Japanese relations.

While adhering to the consistent policy of maintaining appropriate conditions for the improvement of relations between the two countries, the Soviet side has on more than one occasion given principled appraisals of the above-mentioned campaign.

Furthermore, this statement is a stern rebuttal to the claims about First Secretary Vinogradov's activities; it describes the claim as utterly groundless and untenable. It also points out that quite obviously, the anti-Soviet campaign of the Japanese authorities as well as their action against First Secretary Vinogradov are incompatible with their professed desire to maintain normal and stable relations with the Soviet Union.

JAPAN WARNED ON INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. STRATEGY

OW191101 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Afonin Commentary]

[Text] In his report at a plenary session of the Supreme Soviet on 16 June, Foreign Minister Gromyko touched on the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. He expressed the conviction of the Soviet Government and people that good-neighborly relations between the two countries would serve their national interests and also the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia at large. While reaffirming the basic, invariable Soviet position toward Japan, Foreign Minister Gromyko stressed that, if Japan chooses to follow the policy of peace and good-neighborliness, the Soviet Union will become a reliable partner in developing broad interchanges in the political, economic and other fields.

The question, indeed, is what choice Japan will make. This is because, as was pointed out at the plenary session of the Supreme Soviet, the Japanese leadership has recently been bent on a military buildup and has been working to stimulate militarist trends inside the country and to involve itself in the global strategy of confrontation forced upon it by the United States. As an example, we may cite the recent Williamsburg Summit of the seven advanced capitalist nations.

In this summit meeting, Japan's leaders unconditionally supported a plan for military confrontation with the Soviet Union advanced by President Reagan.

It is no accident that Japan's being turned into a member of NATO has become as big of an issue in many countries as it was at the Williamsburg Summit. It is all too clear that one cannot promote peace and security in the Far East and the Pacific region by following such a policy.

We often hear some people in Japan make remarks on the need to improve relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. To our regret, however, these fine remarks only end in lip service, without being substantiated by practical actions with the Soviet Union. It is not true that the good-neighborly relations between the two countries are as necessary for Japan as they are for the Soviet Union?

We also cannot ignore the fact that these remarks on the desirability of improving bilateral relations are often accompanied by the presentation of unrealistic conditions and requests. It is a matter of course that these unrealistic conditions and requests will not help promote mutual understanding.

Japan must have learned on many occasions that any move to teach the Soviet Union how to act will only be destined to failure. Japan has been bound tightly by U.S. policy in the past 3 years or so. However, this has not helped Japan solve its own problems nor expedited the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East.

At any rate, Japan is a Far Eastern country. Therefore, it should show its concern for consolidating peace and security throughout the Far East. To show this concern, Japan should not involve itself in the U.S. military strategy, but step up mutual trust with neighboring countries and expand neighborly cooperation with them. This is the path the Soviet Union really wants Japan to follow.

PRAVDA NOTES WORKERS PARTY OF KOREA PLENUM

PM222229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun -- A plenum of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee attended by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has been held here.

The plenum participants discussed the questions of increasing the output of textiles with the aim of meeting the population's demand more fully, and also of improving the work of railroad transport. Specific tasks have been set to ensure the increased production of chemical fibers on the basis of the country's own raw material base.

The plenum also examined an organizational question. An Sung-hak and Choe Hui-chong have been elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee. Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and Yun Ki-pok, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, have been released from their duties as secretaries of the WPK Central Committee in connection with their appointment as vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee respectively.

PRAVDA CITES DRA COMMERCE MINISTER ON USSR TIES

PM280816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "Taking Account of Mutual Interests"; subheaded: "USSR-DRA: Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow, June -- "Afghan-Soviet trade is built on the basis of equality and consideration of mutual interests and benefit," DRA Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar stated to this correspondent. "Supplies from the USSR satisfy a considerable part of our requirements for machinery and equipment, transport facilities, petroleum products, ferrous metals and consumer goods. We in turn sell the Soviet Union natural gas, carbamides, and our traditional exports such as raisins, dried apricots, citrus fruits, olives, wool, hides, carpets, and so forth."

Trade between our countries became particularly broad in scale after the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Commodity exchange more than tripled from 1978 through 1982. It is constantly stressed here that trade with the Soviet Union helps revolutionary Afghanistan to resolve its development tasks and to expand and strengthen the Afghan economy's state sector.

However, the private sector also has an important role in Soviet-Afghan trade. Leaving natural gas aside, the private sector provided 87 percent of Afghan exports to the USSR in 1982. The state assists private companies and national traders in their exporting and importing activity, encourages the expansion of production and the improvement of quality, and creates the conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation with the state sector.

Gulam Ali, representative of the Khakmurad Trading Company, one of Afghanistan's largest private firms which has maintained business relations with the Soviet Vostokintorg foreign trade association for 15 years now, told me the following: The firm, he noted, is satisfied with its cooperation with its Soviet partner. At the beginning, its commodity turnover amounted to $1 million annually, but it now reaches $10-11 million annually. The firm supplies the USSR with traditional Afghan export goods and buys from the Soviet Union machinery, tractors, electrical goods, fabrics, matches, soap and chemicals for tanning.

Trade could develop even more efficiently between private firms and the USSR, the representatives of those firms believe, were it not for the intrigues of Democratic Afghanistan's enemies, counterrevolutionary gangs, trained and armed by imperialist circles, attack transport convoys and seize goods. The Afghan Government is taking the necessary measures to suppress the attacks and ensure the normal working of transport communications.

Conditions for the transportation of Soviet and Afghan foreign trade freight greatly improved following the commissioning of the road and rail bridge across the Amu Darya and the completion of the construction of the first stage of a transshipment depot in the city of Khayratun. Agreements have been concluded between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan on direct rail communications across the Amu Darya and on the creation of a Soviet-Afghan joint stock company for the operation of the Khayratun transshipment depot and port.

My meeting with the DRA Commerce Minister took place following his return from Moscow, where a protocol on Soviet-Afghan commodity exchange for 1983 and a number of other documents were signed. The Afghan delegation, M.K. Jalalar said, was satisfied with the results of the talks that took place. Soviet-Afghan trade will increase again this year. It will help to an even greater extent to resolve the socioeconomic tasks facing our peoples.

DRA TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD202148 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation of Afghan businessmen has arrived in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Industry and Commerce. They will have talks on the outlook for further trade between the two countries. Headed by the president of the Kabul Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Mohammad Hakim Karimzadeh, the delegation includes the owners of trade firms which have done business for many years with the Soviet Union. Soviet staple exports to Afghanistan are various machinery and equipment, oil products, and food. The Soviet Union imports natural gas, citruses, and olives. Trade between the two countries in 1981-85 is expected to reach R3 billion.

'OPEN; SECRET' OPPONENTS TO DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS

LD222308 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Afghan-Pakistani talks on a political settlement of the situation involving Afghanistan continue in Geneva with the mediation of the representative of the United Nations Secretary General, Diego Cordovez. Vladimir (Baturov) comments:

The current third round of the negotiations began on the 16 June. The importance the sides attach to it is well known, when the present round ends and representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan come out with their statement, we'll have a chance to discuss its outcome. This time we'll take a look at the forces that don't want a political settlement of the problems existing in South West Asia.

There are open and secret opponents to the Geneva talks in these circles. The leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary groups who have found refuge abroad should be named first among the open opponents to the talks. If the negotiations end successfully, they might lose generous tips and foreign military aid, without these tips and aid, counter-revolutionary leaders will be totally unable to restore their rule in Afghanistan and the so-called defenders of Islam will become commonplace emigrants. Out of sight out of mind, as you say.

To prevent this Afghan counterrevolutionaries decided to remind the world public about themselves and launched a noisy campaign of self-advertisement before the Geneva talks; this campaign still continues. In the second half of May, the leaders of seven anti-Afghan groups announced in the Pakistani town Peshawar the formation of a new alliance, the so-called Islamic Union of the Mujahidins of Afghanistan. The two previous alliances with the same name fell apart soon after their foundation because of the feuds of their leaders. The new organization will end up the same way in the long run, but today its leaders are trying to assure the public that members of the alliance will be able to settle their old conflicts.

One of the heads of the union, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, claimed this a few days ago. He is known for his extremist views, he is a champion among counterrevolutionary leaders in the number of crimes committed against the Afghan people. By the way, Hikmatyar became a murderer back in 1970 when he studied in Kabul University and participated in the repression of a democratically minded student. In an interview reproduced last Saturday by the news agency XINHUA on behalf of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the criminal claimed to be a legitimate representative of the Afghan people. He also hinted that the Geneva talks were pointless without the participation [words indistinct] and that the counterrevolutionaries [passage indistinct] but the thing is that powerful outside forces stand behind Hikmatyar and other bandits.

It is also well known that Hikmatyar and his allies have longstanding and close ties with the American Central Intelligence agency. Observers have not left unnoticed the report of the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM of 23 May. The report makes it clear that the new counterrevolutionary alliance was set up with the active support of reactionary circles of several Arab states. [words indistinct] forces on the (?spoke) of secret opponents to the settlement in South West Asia. These forces don't risk to speak openly against the Geneva talks and sometimes even voice support for them, but they stake on Afghan counterrevolutionaries and hope to undermine the dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan with their help. The unseemly and shameful game continues; its aim is to preserve a seat of tension and a pretext for interfering in the affairs of countries in that part of the world.

U.S. MEDICINES 'COVER' FOR ARMS TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD202315 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- Washington, while stubbornly obstructing a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, is looking for all possible ways to expand aid to the bandits waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The sending of a "big consignment of medicines" worth nearly four million dollars to camps in Pakistani territory has been announced here. These camps are in fact nests of counter-revolution and centres of military training of the terrorist gangs.

The dispatch of the "medcines", which, as all signs indicate, is only a cover for the deliveries of additional armaments and military aid to the enemies of the Afghan revolution, was portrayed by Washington as a humanitarian action of U.S. private sector. The "private non-governmental" organization Americares Foundation was chosen as the channel for directing this aid. But even leaders of the organization do not conceal who stand behind this aid. They circulated with much pomp at a press conference here President Reagan's letter to them in which he bluntly declared that he gladly backed its "efforts."

INDIA'S DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW 21 JUNE

LD211439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Venkataraman, Minister of Defense of the Republic of India, arrived today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. He was met at the airport by Comrades Ustinov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; deputy defense ministers of the USSR and other officials. Among those who met him was the Indian ambassador to the USSR, Ahuja.

THAILAND BLOCKING PRK ROLE IN MEKONG PANEL

PM221733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin report: "Mekong Committee at Work"]

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Jun -- A regular session of the provisional Mekong committee consisting of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand has been held here. Operating under the auspices of the United Nations, the committee is engaged on the formulation and implementation of plans to assimilate the resources of Indochina's largest river. The session discussed the question of the Pa Mong Dam, which it is planned to build 20 km from Vientiane, the Lao capital. The dam could promote the development of the agricultural regions located in the river basin.

However, matters are not progressing for political reasons. As the session noted once more, the construction of the Pa Mong Dam and the implementation of many other projects on the Mekong are impossible without Kampuchea's agreement and without its participation in the committee's work. The Pol Pot clique which used to be in power sabotaged the committee's work. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea declares its readiness for joint action together with its neighbors to assimilate the Mekong's resources. But Thailand objects to its participation in the committee. It is quite obvious that the speediest political settlement of Indochina's problems is in the vital interests of that region's peoples.

KPRP RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

PM211524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Main Task"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jun -- The Secretariat of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) has adopted a resolution on the celebration of the 32d anniversary of the KPRP's formation. The document describes the great gains of the Kampuchean revolution and the process of national rebirth in country, whose leading and guiding force is the KPRP.

All the intrigues by imperialism and international reaction against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and their striving to use for this purpose the various ganster groups comprising the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" cannot crush the Kampuchean people's struggle for independence and sovereignty, and for peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia. The party organs must make all efforts to unmask the activities of the Kampuchean revolution's enemies and to raise the working people's vigilance.

It is an important direction of party work at the present stage, the resolution says, to educate the masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen the traditional militant solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and consolidate the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. The resolution emphasizes the outstanding role played by Ho Chi Minh in the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Indochina.

The KPRP's main task at the present is to mobilize the working people for successful implementation of the economic and social development plans set by the party and the state and for active participation in the building of the new Kampuchea, the document notes.

KOMMUNIST FOREIGN DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

WA231310 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Yuriy L. Malchanov, director of the Foreign Department of KOMMUNIST, theoretical-political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, by Krzysztof Cielenkiewicz; date and place not specified]

[Text] As previously reported, last week Krakow hosted representatives of the editorial board of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy L. Malchanov, Collegium member and director of the Foreign Department, and Vyacheslav Z. Kuzmenko, director of the Criticism and Bibliography Department.

While accompanying our Soviet guests during their stay in Krakow, I took advantage of the occasion to pose a few questions: What impressions will you take with you from Poland after a few days' visit? To what extent have your meetings with representatives of various communities enhanced your knowledge of Poland and of our basic sociopolitical and economic problems? Will the visit be of help in your journalistic work, especially in subjects concerning Poland presented on the pages of KOMMUNIST?

YURIY L. MALCHANOV: From meetings with our Polish friends -- party activists, academic employees, journalists -- I have formed a view which justifies the following statement: Their sober, judicious, considered political optimism, their calm assurance of the correctness of the political course taken by the party leadership, with Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head, makes a great impression.

We leave with the clear impression that the members of the PZPR have passed the most difficult stage in the development of the party as a political force, that in spite of their experiences they now believe in their strength and in their political ability not only to extricate Poland from the crisis, but also to assure Poland of comprehensive development in the future.

The next impression we have is that society, the Polish nation, looks more and more to the future, not the past. We have observed a state which I would comment upon in the following way: Enough washing of yesterday's dirty laundry; we must now assure the future of coming generations by our work, activism, and commitment.

Our visit to your country and numerous meetings and conversations with our Polish friends have provided us with a deeper understanding of the particular features of the stage of reckoning which your nation is experiencing. In the words of the Russian proverb: It is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. A more insightful acquaintance with the state of affairs in Poland, with the political situation, will enable us to present them more precisely and in greater detail in our publications.

VYACHESLAV Z. KUZMENKO: We came to your country with a feeling of goodwill and fraternal friendship toward Polish Communists and working people in Poland. During our visit we have become acquainted with the country and we would like -- through the good offices of your GAZETA KRAKOWSKA as well -- to send our best wishes to all communists and working people. We leave our meeting in the Krakow PZPR Committee and our conversations with academic employees in the PZPR school committee at Jagiellonian University greatly impressed.

We are also impressed by the historic past and by the monuments which we had occasion to find out about and see in your beautiful city.

SHISHLIN SUMMARIZES WORK OF BLOC PARTY PLENUMS

LD221817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Talk by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] In recent weeks there have been plenums of the Central Committees of a number of fraternal parties. Since the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there have been plenums of the Central Committees of the CPCZ, the MSZMP and the SED.

The plenums of the Central Committees discussed different problems, of course, but nevertheless, there is a common denominator in the work of these party forums. First, there is a confirmation of the common political will of all the socialist states for peace. One currently comes across talk in commentaries in the Western media on the theme of the intractability of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries. But they forget to add what sort of intractability this is. It is a matter of intractability in respect to the annoying, not least to say provocative, steps being implemented by NATO and primarily by the United States.

A second aspect which can be noted at literally all the plenums of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties is that the socialist countries are of course devoting enhanced attention to questions of their security. They cannot ignore the threats created by the adventuristic policy of the present American Administration. But this by no means implies that all the attention of the socialist states is being turned to the needs of defense. The core of the work of the socialist countries remains internal affairs, creative matters, and though of course not everything always goes well in the development of the national economy, and complex problems arise from time to time, the answers to these problems are being found by the socialist countries and these answers are being concentrated both on the mobilization of internal resources, and on the skillful combination of the capacities of all the countries of socialism, namely on integration.

One's attention is also drawn to the noticeable tendency toward the strengthening of unity and cooperation of the socialist states and the fraternal parties on such an important and valuable question as the spiritual and ideological fields. Taken as a whole, the plenums of the Central Committees that have taken place in recent weeks do indeed confirm that socialism really is the originator of healthy initiatives in international relations and of healthy aims as regards prospects for the next few years, as well as regards long-term prospects.

MONGOLIANS ON 'OFFICIAL' VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD171412 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest June 17 TASS -- Romanian-Mongolian talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, came to a close here today. The sides signed a Romanian-Mongolian treaty of friendship and cooperation. The party-and-state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, who have been in Romania on an official friendly visit, left Bucharest on the same day. At the capital's airport the delegation was seen off by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by other officials.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WEINBERGER'S UK VISIT

LD221449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] London, 22 Jun (TASS) -- The United States and Britain are continuing to force ahead NATO's plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. This is indicated by the "private visit" to London by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The high-ranking Washington emissary had talks in the British capital with M. Thatcher, the prime minister; M. Heseltine, the defense secretary, and G. Howe, the new foreign secretary. The "private" talks, according to British political observers primarily concerned the planned deployment in the British Isles of 160 U.S. cruise missiles and other NATO policy questions.

As was stated to journalists by a representative of the British Government, talks between Weinberger and Thatcher were held in an "excellent atmosphere" and during them the British prime minister "confirmed Britain's resolve" to begin deploying the new generation of U.S. missiles in her country this year. Thatcher also supported the unconstructive U.S. position at talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. "There are no differences between London and Washington on this issue," the official report stressed. This touching unanimity showed signs of a breach, however, when the sides touches on economic problems, which have been sharply exacerbated in both countries by their militaristic policies. In the diplomatic language of the official report, Thatcher "expressed anxiety at the policy of protectionism and unfair competition being pursued by the U.S." London is annoyed, notes REUTER in connection with this, by the fact that the United States is limiting possibilities for British companies to get American orders.

The U.S. defense secretary also did not miss the chance to use his visit to London to advertise the Washington administration's foreign policies. His speech delivered to representatives of the Anglo-American "Pilgrim" society was full of nonsense and total deviations from reality. He praised "President Reagan's proposals" in the nuclear sphere, aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR and achieving U.S. nuclear superiority over the USSR. He called this position which has been adopted by Washington "flexible," and the proposals "realistic" and "practicable." In a tone typical of the Washington hawks, he tried to shift responsibility for the nuclear arms race on to the USSR, frightening people with the "Soviet military threat." The American emissary was particulary eloquent in persuading his listeners of the "benefit" to the international climate of the appearance in West Europe of the cruise missiles and "Pershing-II's."

Local observers see this as vain attempts by Washington to calm West European public opinion, and cool the antiwar movement which has grown sharply as a result of the adoption by the Pentagon, of the doctrine of "limited" and "winnable" nuclear wars. About 60 percent of the British, according to public opinion polls, are against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on their land.

UK BUSINESS DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

LD171110 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- British business circles have a stake in the widest possible trade with the Soviet Union and believe that the dynamic Soviet economy offers good opportunities for that, a TASS correspondent was told by K. J. Downes, the head of the delegation of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The delegation spent six days in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and had meetings at various industrial ministries and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

The intensification of trade dialogues at an intergovernmental level, the decision to set up a working group in the field of the mechanical engineering industry and other recent events give hope for a considerable development of British-Soviet trade, the head of the delegation noted. As Britain, he recalled, was for a long time the Soviet Union's biggest trade partner among the western countries, and it is high time to restore the old traditions.

The delegation, who are completing their visit to Moscow today, included heads of 17 companies in the field of the motor industry and general machine-building, manufacturers of equipment and components for the oil and gas industry and of equipment for the agro-industrial complex.

The visit of the delegation of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been the fifth and each of them yields tangible results. The delegation included representatives not only of big, but also of small firms, many of which successfully operate in the Soviet market.

FUTURE OF USSR-FRG RELATIONS VIEWED

DW191630 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on Thursday gave a report to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Talking about relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, he said the Soviet Union wants to continue its relations with the Federal Republic in the same style in which they have been conducted in recent years. The Soviet foreign minister added that this also applied to the development of economic relations. However, Andrey Gromyko stressed, the most important field was security problems. In its contacts with the present FRG Government the Soviet Union accords this issue priority, especially in light of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's forthcoming visit to Moscow.

The basis does exist for continuing Soviet-FRG relations in the same style in which these relations have been conducted in recent years. This conclusion follows from Yuriy Andropov's statements -- including those published in the weekly DER SPIEGEL -- as well as from Andrey Gromyko's speech at the 16 June Supreme Soviet session. This basis is the four-power agreement on West Berlin and the FRG's treaties with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR. All these treaties are an inseparable part of the process of detente in Europe. As experience has shown, they are a solid foundation for the Federal Republic's mutually beneficial cooperation with the socialist states and for building confidence between all European countries.

There also is no doubt about the fact that it would serve peace, security, and cooperation in all of Europe if not only the socialist states but also the Federal Republic advocated conclusion of an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of force. The same also holds true if the Federal Republic contributes to an agreement being achieved in the Geneva negotiations which would save West Europe, including the Federal Republic, the deployment of new U. S. missiles.

A chance for this is offered by the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The return of all European states to the road of detente -- political as well as military -- is also in the interests of the FRG people.

CIA 'ROLE' IN GHANA COUP ATTEMPTS ALLEGED

Investigation Results

PM211504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent Kadymbekov under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Ghana in the CIA's Sights"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- In the afternoon of 23 November last year gunfire was heard on the shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It was heard not far from Fort Usher, which houses the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana. The rebels against the lawful government of Jerry Rawlings hoped, by opening fire on the fort, to create panic in the ranks of the guards and, after artillery preparation, to storm the residence and arrest the government. The plan for the plot led by Major (Seydu Mussa) also provided for the invasion of Accra by mercenaries.

It emerged that financial support for the plotters had been provided by Kwame (Piamin), head of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing board, who supplied the rebels on the eve of the attempted takeover with 640,000 cedis (Ghana's currency) to distribute among those taking part in the rebellion. The counterrevolutionary plans were thwarted by troops loyal to the government. The rebels were arrested.

The investigation into the rebels' case was still continuing, but the counterrevolution was already weaving a new plot against the democratic Government of Ghana. The plotters were arrested at the house of one (Ismail Antini) in the Accra suburb of (Achimote) where they had gathered for their last conspiratorial conference in the Accra suburb of (Achimote). A search of the apartment revealed submachineguns, signal flare rockets, boxes containing ammunition, and munitions. The security officials also confiscated lists of people whom the plotters intended to put to death. The first name on these lists was that of Jerry Rawlings, the head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council.

The investigation of both plots showed that their threads extend abroad. It was discovered that, shortly before the armed action, the leader of the first plot, (Seydu Mussa), had visited London and Amsterdam, where he received instructions from CIA staffers. The organizer of the second plot succeeded in slipping away, being in possession of two passports, one Ghanaian, the other a U.S. one. And investigation revealed that his wife (Stefen Siriyu Antiui) had been driven from her home before the arrest in an automobile belonging to the U.S. Embassy in Accra.

Many months of investigation confirmed that the CIA was directly involved in the organization of the antigovernment plots in Ghana. As Kodjo Cikata, an adviser to the Provisional National Defense Council, stated at a press conference, the U.S. espionage department and the U.S. ambassador in Accra, T. Smith, personally, had made active attempts to organize outside intervention against Ghana.

The newspaper the PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC exposed the CIA's subversive activity in several articles. In particular, it reported that the U.S. espionage department entrenched in Accra was doing everything possible to "protect" the interests of the United States and other imperialist states at any price. Its actions are manifested in a most unique manner. The Guanaian economy is being undermined for the benefit of the transatlantic moneybags. It was CIA staffers who prevented the import of Nigerian oil to Ghana.

The CIA's subversive operations in Ghana are promoted by the multinational corporations which provide "cover" for the spies.

It is no accident that in 1982 three employees of the U.S. Valco company were arrested. They had been working for the CIA and had been generously financed by it.

CIA staffers in Ghana also resort to installing listening devices and try to record telephone conversations. The U.S. Embassy in Accra even has an expert on these dirty deeds -- Bruce Adams, who specializes in installing bugging equipment, photographing secret documents, opening safes, and opening and inspecting correspondence.

Under cover of diplomatic status, a large group of CIA staffers is active in Ghana among the reaction which has gone underground. Bribery, blackmail, acts of ideological subversion — what ploys do the "quiet Americans" not resort to in the young African state! Their aim is to undermine Rawlings' power from within, to facilitate the task of the mercenary gangs which the CIA is forming and training on the territory of states adjacent to Ghana.

Ace spies like Wilfred (Charret), William (Stenli), Joel (Tinkor), John (Khorgan), Robert Hammond, Thomas (Tvetten), Frederick (Latrash), and the CIA's present resident in Accra, J. Shaughnessy used the "cover" of the embassy in Ghana. They have to their credit acts of subversion in Zambia, Kenya, Congo, Ethiopia, and other countries of the continent.

The Provisional National Defense Council demanded the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador T. Smith, who is interfering impudently in the republic's internal affairs.

The U.S. ambassador in Ghana was acting in conjunction with those who coordinated the attempts to overthrow that country's lawful government which was "inconvenient" to Washington for its anti-imperialist stance, and course toward restricting the domination of the Western monopolies in Ghana's economy.

Many difficult problems complicated by the resistance of the internal reaction and the plots of the external reaction lie on the path toward achieving the country's political and economic independence outlined by the Provisional National Defense Council. However, the Ghanaian Government is firmly implementing the projected program of socio-economic transformation.

Thanks to the vigorous and effective actions undertaken by the Rawlings government, the inflation level has dropped in recent years. The population's provision with food and necessities sold at firm prices in state stores has improved considerably. In accordance with the course aimed primarily at increasing agricultural output and strengthening the state sector of the economy, all types of public transport have already been nationalized.

As soon as it became obvious that Ghana's new democratic leadership, supported by the broad people's masses, had no intention of yielding to outside diktat, the flywheel of imperialist propaganda began to be cranked with literally frenzied speed.

Here is how it looks in practice. The government is taking decisions to strengthen the national economy and restrict the sphere of activity of the foreign monopolies, which felt at ease under the previous regime, and is closing borders with neighboring states with a view to combating contraband more effectively. Yet these measures, dictated by the present situation, are being libellously presented by the reactionary Western press as sowing chaos.

The involvement of the United States, and in particular the CIA, in the plots against Ghana is doubted by no one. Mass demonstrations in support of the Provisional National Defense Council's policy have been held in the capital of the country and the provincial administrative centers.

Workers, peasants, students, employees, and representatives of mass organizations protested resolutely against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the independent republic and against U.S. aid to the Ghanaian counterrevolution. Those taking part in the meetings and demonstrations of many thousands of people stated unanimously their readiness to defend the motherland against imperialism's encroachments. They resolutely opposed the aggressive plans of the White House and CIA, which use any means to undermine the national liberation movements in Africa.

Rawlings Statement Cited

Lome, 20 Jun (TASS) -- In a brief statement on Accra radio J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, stated that government troops had suppressed an attempted coup d'etat. It was made, he said, on the morning of 19 June by a group of splittist army elements. During the fighting which took place some rebels were killed and some arrested. Shortly before the coup Provisional National Defense Council Adviser K. Cikata exposed the CIA's large-scale subversive actions aimed at overthrowing the republic's present government, which does not suit the West. The U.S. espionage department, he said, is engaging, in particular, in stoking tribal conflicts, especially in the Ghanaian Army.

Radio Accra Broadcast

LD222347 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lome June 21 TASS -- The attempt at a state coup that was taken in Ghana several days ago had been prepared outside the country in the circles of reactionary emigration. This is said in a statement of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana broadcast by Radio Accra today.

With a reference to the information obtained during the interrogation of the arrested counter-revolutionaries, the document points out that the plot was prepared on the territory of one of neighbouring countries by a group of splinter army elements headed by Sergeant Malik. All of them participated in the previous attempts to overthrow the lawful Ghanaian Government. The rebels planned to seize the staff of the Armed Forces, the airport, and the radio station of the capital. The plans of the counter-revolutionaries were, however, frustrated by the resolute rebuff from the Army.

In this connection it is pointed out here that shortly before the attempted coup adviser of the Provisional National Defence Council Kodjo Cikata said that the United States CIA exerts intensive attempts to overthrow the Government of Ghana staking on the reactionary Ghanaian emigration that got entrenched outside the country.

Meanwhile the situation in the capital of Ghana gradually comes back to normal. The radio reports that the international airport has resumed its work. But the curfew continues operating on the territory of Ghana. Land borders remain closed.

At this trying period Ghana's population proclaims a firm support for the Provisional National Defence Council that assumed the course at profound social and economic transformations in Ghana. Mass meetings are held all over the country. Their participants demand an end to the subversive activity of imperialism and reaction against the Ghanaian revolution.

CIA Operations 'Exposed'

LD221658 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The situation in Ghana in the wake of an unsuccessful coup attempt is getting back to normal. Leonid Levchenko of our staff makes these comments, and this is what he writes:

This new plot against a newly-liberated country in Africa can be traced to the American Central Intelligence Agency. Shortly before the abortive coup an official of the Provisional National Defense Council, Kojo Cikata, exposed CIA attempts to overthrow Ghana's Government which the West finds unsavoury. He accused the spy agency of inciting tribal conflicts, especially in the Ghanaian Army. The interrogation of arrested rebels has confirmed that the conspiracy was really engineered abroad.

Since the Reagan administration decided to increase the role of the CIA's covert operations in furthering America's imperial policies the scale of CIA actions throughout the world has visibly expanded. Its methods can be seen in attempts to destabilize governments not to Washington's liking and in the organization of terrorist acts against statesmen and politicians in many countries. As early as in the mid fifties the CIA set up a special section to organize political assassinations and the kidnapping of foreign statesmen. It was also designed to conduct subversive actions and engineer coups d'etat. The CIA has carried out such operations in Guatemala, Chile and some other countries. In Venezuela the paper EL NACIONAL has said that the subversion of the American CIA in Latin America is graphic proof of its sinister role in Washington's foreign policy.

According to American statistics, the overthrow of the Mosaddeq Government in Iran in the fifties cost the United States $20 million. Now the budget for CIA covert and subversive operations is many times greater. For its undeclared war against Nicaragua the Reagan administration in 1981 gave the CIA $19 million, and in May this year added another $20 million. The CIA chief, William Casey, has publicly boasted that mercenaries trained by his agents will overthrow Nicaragua's legitimate government by the end of the year. The CIA also finances the training of professional killers at special camps in the United States and Honduras. As the same time the American secret services are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people and are conspiring against Angola, Libya, People's Kampuchea and other sovereign states. CIA covert operations are part of Washington's efforts to change the world to its liking, using indiscriminate means.

USTINOV RECEIVES GUINEAN MINISTER 20 JUNE

PM221546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov received on 20 June member of the Politiburo of the Democratic Party of Guinea, Minister of the People's Army of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic, General of the Army Lansane Diane.

Dmitriy Ustinov and Lansane Diane had a friendly discussion on questions of mutual interest. Participating in the talk were: Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Colonel General of Engineers M. A. Sergeychik. Present at the meeting was (U. Dieng), Guinean charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CPSU GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CAPE VERDE PARTY

PM221120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second Congress of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV]:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Second PAICV Congress and all members of the PAICV.

Your congress has met in an alarming situation when, because of the selfish policy of imperialist circles headed by the United States, there has been a sharp increase in the danger of a world thermonuclear war, which threatens mankind's very existence. All peoples, big and small, have no more urgent task now than that of averting this danger.

Soviet Communists are in solidarity with the PAICV, which actively advocates peace and international cooperation and supports the peoples' just struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Under the PAICV'S leadership, progressive socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working people's masses are being implemented in the Republic of Cape Verde. The CPSU values highly the PAICV'S determination to follow the precepts of Africa's outstanding son Amilcar Cabral and to build a new society free from the exploitation of man.

We wish the Second PAICV Congress successful and fruitful work.

May relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SOVIET-TANZANIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM101447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under "Official Reports" rubric: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] From 1 through 3 June talks were held in Moscow at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on questions of Soviet-Tanzanian economic and technical cooperation. In accordance with the results of the talks Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and K.A. Malima, Tanzanian minister of state, Prime Minister's Office for Economic Affairs and Planning, signed a protocol providing for further development of cooperation between the two countries.

REAGAN TO CONTINUE CENTRAL AMERICAN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD211635 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The U.S. President Ronald Reagan has again given it to understand that his administration intends to continue a policy of interference in the internal affairs of countries in the Caribbean and Central American region. President Reagan was speaking in Jackson, Mississippi. He tried to justify Washington's interventionist course in the region by referring to the necessity for ensuring American so-called vital interests, and to a mythical threat to Central American states from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TENSION IN NICARAGUA

PM221056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent L. Kostanyan "Reportage From Nicaragua": "What They Are Defending"]

[Excerpts] Managua -- At the height of the harvesting campaign, large subunits of Somozists were sent into Nicaraguan territory from neighboring Honduras. Equipped with modern weapons, explosives, and communications systems, they were given the misssion -- by the organizaers and inspirers of the aggression -- of seizing a number of border settlements and proclaiming an anti-Sandinist government in that region. But these "forces" proved weak in comparison with the Sandinist People's Army and militiamen. At the moment of invasion the detachment of 800 cutthroats was commanded by a former sergeant in Somoza's guard nicknamed "Suicide," but no more than 100 came back.

"Despite successful combat operations against counterrevolutionary formations, the situation remains very tense," Defense Minister Humberto Ortega stated. "After all, the danger to Nicaragua comes not only from these dregs of the former regime, but from those who are behind them -- Washington, the CIA, and the Honduran Army, which is in their service." Armed attacks by the Somozist rabble are only part of the plan for subversive operations against Nicaragua elaborated by the CIA and the U.S. State Department. Washington's desire to involve Honduras in the conflict has become increasingly obvious recently. As Comandante Javier Pichardo, commander of the war zone in the region of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Esteli, Chinandega, and Leon reported, aggressive sorties by Honduran Army subunits onto Nicaraguan territory are becoming regular and pursue the goal not simply of covering the Somozists' invasions, but of provoking a Honduran-Nicaraguan border conflict with a view to giving the imperialists a pretext for interfering in events.

USSR TO BUILD GROUND STATION IN GRENADA

PM211530 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jun 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Contracts Concluded"]

[Text] Havana, 18 Jun -- In accordance with the 1982 agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Grenada, contracts have been concluded in St. George's which give concrete form to the assistance being given Grenada in the development of education and communications facilities, and the expansion of ports and water supply systems. The plan to build a ground communications station as part of the Intersputnik system is particularly important for the inhabitants of this Caribbean country. Through this station Grenada will be able to considerably expand its telegraph and television links with the outside world, primarily the socialist countries.

'SOURCE' SAYS FORMER USSR OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED

NC221846 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (AFP) -- Former Soviet Interior Minister Nikolay Shchelokov, dismissed last week for "committing mistakes in the course of duty," could soon be brought to trial, a reliable source said today.

The 73-year-old Mr Shchelokov is reportedly under house arrest. He has been accused of permitting police bribes, and could be implicated himself in some cases, the source added. An Army general, Mr Shchelokov was named interior minister in 1968 when he was elected to the Central Committee. Last December he was "relieved" of his services and replaced by Vitality Fedorchuk.

Similarly, Sergey Medunov, 67-year-old vice minister of economy for the fruit and vegetable industry who was also expelled from the Central Committee at the last plenum, could also be brought to trial, the source said. Mr Medunov is said to be accused of "corruption" and abusing his authority.

ROMANOV REPLACED AS LENINGRAD OBKOM SECRETARY

LD211538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Today a Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held. It examined an organizational question. In connection with the election of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Comrade Romanov as a CPSU Central Committee secretary, he has been released from his duties as first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. Comrade Zaykov, who worked as chairman of the Leningrad Gorkom Executive Committee, has been elected first secretary of Leningrad Obkom. Speaking at the plenum were CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Gorbachev, and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Romanov.

KIEV PAPER ON VATICAN'S EASTERN 'BRIDGEHEAD'

AU211400 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 15 Jun 83 p 4

[O. Vovk article: "Anatomy of Anticommunism -- Yesterday, in SS Formation; Today, at Pulpit"]

[Text] A million dollars at once were lavishly paid by reactionary clerics to J. Slipyy, former fascist accomplice and at present a cardinal, "for the needs" of the so-called Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC). No doubt a generous gift!

To see the reasons for this generosity, it is to be borne in mind who founded the UCC, for what purposes, and for what its "historic mission" is -- this is precisely the bombastic term used by its apologists abroad -- assigned to it by the bitter enemies of the Soviet Ukraine.

UCC is the direct heir of the notorious Uniate Church which emerged after the signing of the Brest Union in 1596. The papacy needed the Uniates to convert East European peoples to Catholicism, and foreign oppressors used them as an ideological "footing" in consolidating their rule.

The terms "Uniate" and "Uniate movement" [uniatstvo] have become synonymous with "oppression."

It was not mere chance that, embarking upon the national liberation struggle, B. Khmelnitskiy voiced the slogan that "not even a trace of the union must be left in the Ukraine."

The Uniate hierarchy's zealous service for the German fascist oppressors and its instrumental role in the anti-Soviet policy pursued by the Vatican eventually discredited the Brest Union. A council of the Uniate Church held in Lvov on 8-10 March 1946 adopted the decision to abolish the Brest Union and to reunite with the Russian Orthodox Church. Thus, the Uniate movement, which had brought about so much grief and shed so much human blood, ceased to exist in the Ukraine...

The 1946 Lvov Council marked the failure of the Vatican plans to use west Ukrainian oblasts as a bridgehead for the further expansion to the Slav east. Imperialist reaction and its obedient tool, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, had lost their clerical agency in the Soviet Ukraine. The abolition of the union had deprived the anti-Sovietists of the chance to use the Uniate Church as a guise for conducting anti-Soviet activity.

However, the Vatican has not given up its old plans to convert eastern Slav peoples to Catholicism and, accordingly, to use the Uniates as a tool in the Catholic expansion. The Roman Curia made significant efforts to prevent Uniate parishes abroad from abiding by the decisions of the Lvov Council. Cardinal E. (Tisserand), then chairman of the Congregation for Eastern Churches, hurriedly went to Canada to "inspect" the Uniate forces and to study the possible ways of organizing them. As a result of this trip, the Roman curia resolved to create in Canada an exarchate of the so-called Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church. Later on, Uniate exarchates were formed in some other capitalist countries. Leading posts in the hierarchy of the -- artificially pieced together -- Uniate Church, which later assumed the "independent" name of UCC (this was done because the very terms "Uniate Movement" and "Uniate" had become notorious among the Ukrainian people), have been manned by persons known for their anticommunist views and for close links with imperialist special services and nationalist cells. Suffice it to say that Vasyl Laba, former chief chaplain in the Hitlerite SS Division " Galizien," was appointed vicar general of the Exarchate of Canada.

No wonder that as a result of such assiduous "care" on the part of imperialist reaction, the UCC has become an organization that does not even try to conceal its bourgeois nationalist essence and its orientation toward a third world war. Still, in the opinion of the priests, a nuclear conflagration, as the clerical-nationalist press has it, should "remake" [perehraty] the "unfortunate results" of World War II.

"May the world perish," Slipyy said at a synod of Catholic bishops in Rome, "but may justice triumph." What Slipyy had in mind was the same "justice" which he, along with other fascist servants, helped the Hitlerites foster in the Ukraine by means of gallows and spiritual hypocrisy.

However, the oppressors and their servants were expelled from the Ukrainian lands. This is why the reactionary circles in the West assigned to UCC the task of enhancing consolidation among fascist emigre remnants who were and are quarreling among themselves in their dark capitalist corners for the biggest dollar tip, and of protecting the "cadres" of assassins, traitors, and professional hirelings until the moment they succeed in provoking a world conflagration, and, accordingly, with the help of these "cadres' embark upon "evangelizing" the Ukraine.

In 1965, while presenting Slipyy with the cardinal's insignia, Pope Paul VI openly spoke about these antipeople plans. Slipyy, the pope emphasized, should coordinate the anti-Soviet activity of bourgeois nationalist emigre organizations aimed mainly at abolishing the "godless" Bolshevik rule.

To carry out this act of political sabotage in ecclesiastical disguise, the reaction spares no dollars either for Slipyy personally or for the UCC he heads. Ever since the war the Uniate remnants abroad have been financed by the so-called "Church in Need." The UCC has also been constantly fed by the Vatican Congregation for Eastern Churches. Generosity with regard to the bankrupt Uniate hierarchs has also been shown by other reactionary organizations which are all a long way from being religious.

The clerical-bourgeois press in the West willingly offers the columns of its publication to the UCC hierarchs with their anti-Soviet revanchist speculations and presents them as "representatives of the Ukrainian Church and the Ukrainian people." In doing this, it frequently gives the number of believers in that would-be "Ukrainian Church." True enough, among the champions of the Uniates there is no unanimity in this respect. While the clerical enterprise, Slipyy & Company, asserts that the UCC has 50 million believers, its Vatican sponsors are somewhat more moderate. Thus, Catholic Bishop (J.B. Rupp) only counted 6 million believers. 1 million abroad and 5 million in the Ukraine. This fantasy hardly deserves comment. It is sufficient to say that the entire population of West Ukrainian oblasts, where the Uniate Church existed in the past, today numbers nearly 5 million. Any ceiling would collapse if such "data" were repeatedly "gathered" from it. But these are precisely the "data" that Slipyy uses to ask for more dollar checks. The hyprocitical noise raised by the clerical-bourgeois press on the "grievous destiny" experienced by the UCC in the Ukraine is being used by imperialist reaction in its "crusade" against the USSR, and this is also a "point" willingly chewed on by all kinds of bourgeois radio voices.

As a matter of fact, what this anti-Soviet activity conceals is the increasingly acute general crisis experienced by Uniate remnants abroad. "The situation is very critical," the petty Uniate newspaper published in the United States, NOVA ZORYA, cries desperately. The feverish "creation of new organizational forms in the UCC and the consecration of new bishops are in blatant discord with the pitiful state of Uniate parishes abroad. They are forced to close because of the lack of believers and priests.

On the occasion of the consecration of new UCC bishops, SVITLO, a magazine published by the Basilian monastic order, ran an article under the eloquent heading "Shall We Rejoice or Cry?" about a catastrophic drop in the number of priests. When new bishops are consecrated, it argued, the number of priests will shrink even more because candidate bishops are selected from them. In addition, many priests are at "retirement age or close to it." "Within a decade or so," the magazine says, "we will not even have half the present number of priests still alive and able-bodied, and for most of our dioceses or exarchates this will practically and actually amount to "self-dissolution."

Thus, the millions of dollars "donated" from imperialist safes to Slipyy and his UCC have proved unable to save the deplorable remnants of the Uniate Church, this tool used by the enemies of the Ukrainian people, to save those petty people who, in the past, served the SS and the Gestapo and are now praying for the sparking of a world nuclear conflagration.

PRAVDA REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR HARVESTING

PM192143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russsian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article under the general heading "Mid-Year": "All-Union Competition Diary: Agriculture"]

[Text] The new crop of grain is being sent to the motherland's granaries by the farms of Surkhan-Darya and other southern oblasts of Uzbekistan. The first tens of thousands of hectares of grain crops have been threshed in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The North Caucasus will begin harvesting in a few days. The harvest is the culmination of the arable farmer's labor, and the end results of farm collectives' work depend on its pace and quality. It is thus important to thoroughly prepare all links of the harvest process -- from the field to the elevator -- for harvest work.

The Kuban's graingrowers are setting a good example. They have resolved to thresh on average up to 36 quintals of grain and to sell the state at least 4,260,000 tons this year. Some 1,215 harvest and transport links provided with equipment for the continuous [potochnyy] method of work are ready to go out into the grainfields. Hourly schedules have been compiled to enable machinery to make use of all the daylight hours. A change of shift is envisaged every 4 hours for reaping machine operators, tractor drivers and combine operators. Many links have concluded collective contracts. Over 1,500 mechanized threshing floors are ready to receive wheat and barley. Farm motor transport facilities have been assigned to the combine harvesters and combined vehicle convoys totaling over 7,000 heavy trucks and truck trailers will deliver grain to the elevators.

The graingrowers of Stavropol Kray's Blagodarnenskiy Rayon have adopted increased pledges -- to sell the state at least 105,000 tons of grain, or 2,000 tons above the plan. The equipment is now concentrated there is 40 comprehensive detachments. The machine operators will conduct the grain harvest on an area of over 92,000 hectares inside 72 working hours and the threshing in 10-12 days.

It will soon be peak time in other areas, too. The amount of harvesting work has increased this year since more grain, pulse and hulled crops were sown this spring than last year. The most urgent matter now is to complete the repair of equipment everywhere. That is being done successfully by machine operators in Estonia and in Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts -- the initiators of all-union competition among repair workers. The following are the repair percentages across the country as of 1 June: tractors -- 91 percent; combine harvesters -- 85 percent; reapers -- 70 percent; and trucks -- 86 percent. However, a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine have still not repaired a large quantity of tractors, particularly K-700's, and other machinery and mechanisms. The situation must be rectified more quickly.

And how are stockmen implementing the plan? State purchases of livestock and poultry had increased by 8 percent, milk by 16 percent and eggs by 4 percent by 1 June in comparison with the same date last year. But reserves are still not being fully utilized everywhere. Thus many Kazakh and Kirghiz farms have sold the state less livestock, pourltry and milk than last year.

Summer is the most beneficial time for stockraising. And it is now important to do one's utmost to ensure livestock productivity increases daily.

VEGETABLE HARVEST, TRANSPORT, PACKAGING VIEWED

PM221500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

["Agricultural Review" by specialists of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry: "Vegetable Season"]

[Text] Vegetable growers begin the struggle for the harvest earlier than other farmers. And they are the last to finish its first stage -- the sowing. Such are the requirements of the crops they grow.

At the moment the plantation masters are finishing one of the last tasks -- the planting of late cabbage seedlings on open ground. The planting of heat-loving crops has almost been completed. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 13 June vegetables occupied 1.3 million hectares -- more than last year. The areas given over to tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions have been increased.

Truck-farming products are already coming into the stores from the south. Care was taken in good time to ensure that the crops ripened by the necessary time. Thus in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, early cabbage was planted as early as last fall on an area of 10,500 hectares. It wintered over well and it is being harvested now. More seedlings of various kinds have been grown for open ground. The onion, carrot, beet and green crop sowings are in a good state everywhere.

The just held CPSU Central Committee June Plenum spoke of the need to be more vigorous in putting agricultural work on an industrial footing. This also applies to vegetable growing. The plantation masters are trying to use everything new and advanced. Many teams and links are already working according to the collective contract method.

The state of affairs concerning the supply to the population of a vitamin-rich harvest can be judged primarily by the counters of trading centers. How much of the early produce has been dispatched to the buyer? According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 13 June the state had been sold 1.2 million tons of vegetables, which is 143,000 tons more than in the same period last year. The pace of deliveries of early cabbage has increased particularly noticeably. Now the farms of the Ukraine and the southern oblasts of the RSFSR have begun the harvesting and transport of this crop. Purchases of cucumbers and green vegetables have increased. The mass harvesting of tomatoes on open ground is now starting in the south.

Many of the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes are dispatching truck-farming products to the trade network strictly according to schedule. Thus, the collective of the Podmoskovnoye Experimental Farm, Ramenskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, is fulfilling its pledges precisely. It has already dispatched 1,200 tons of early vegetables, and the plan for the first 5 months has been 25 percent overfulfilled. They are not just concerned about gross output here. The whole planned selection of crops is received from the fields in the necessary amounts.

One can only welcome such an attitude to affairs. Nonetheless, precise fulfillment of contractual obligations can sometimes be detrimental to the producers themselves. Thus spinach also figures in the list of vegetables planned for the farm. It has been grown with the same diligence as the other crops. The harvest appeared on time. But when they began to dispatch the produce, they were met with rejection. The trading organizations of the Moscow Main Administration of Fruits and Vegetable Farming would not take it on the pretext that there is too little demand. Or perhaps its sale is badly organized?

To ensure more clarity and order in relations between farmers and trade workers, inter-republic wholesale trade fairs for the sale of fruit and vegetable products were held in March and April. The suppliers now know their customers exactly, and business relations between them have been given documentary form.

An attempt was also made at the trade fairs to resolve the sore issue of the sale of above-plan produce. This year, by all accounts, there will be a considerable amount of such produce. While people are perfectly clear about what to do with above-plan tomatoes, the question of marketing cucumbers and cabbages has still not been fully resolved. In particular, consumer cooperative organizations are not rushing to expand purchases of these vegetables to sell to consumers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan cannot find customers for approximately 30,000 tons of vegetables.

Hitches at the "field-to-counter" stage are not the only thing worrying farmers in the southern republics. Recently, alarm signals have been received from the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz - Combine. The stores are not accepting the first nor subsequent batches of cucumbers grown here.

The organization of the vegetable trade provokes several criticisms from customers. There are vegetables at the depots, but often the counters are half empty. A normal picture is this: In the morning so much produce is delivered, but by the afternoon everything has been sold. Often the green vegetables on the counters are limp and unattractive. A number of cities have too few stands and stalls, and trading organizations have not bothered to train extra cadres to work at the height of the season.

The uninterrupted supply of consumers with vegetables is a matter of great importance. And urgent measures must be taken in response to every alarm signal and every problem. Workers on farms, in trade and in management links must increase responsibility for getting the vitamin-rich harvest to the customer and for its quality.

The vegetable production line is virtually endless. One type of produce is replaced by another. In order to constantly "feed" this flow, farmers are not slackening their labor efforts in the fields. The main harvesting is still ahead. Everything must be done to ensure that it is at full weight. The end result now depends to a large extent on the tending of the crops, and especially on timely watering. For on sovkhozes of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry alone irrigated areas account for around 360,000 hectares. It is important to make sparing use of water and employ the most rational methods of watering.

The vegetable season is a serious test for transport workers. As is known, the plantation harvests are short-lived and need to be delivered to the customer as rapidly as possible. Efficiency and organization are needed, and this is precisely what is very often lacking. This year railroad workers have improved their work, but there are cases when there are insufficient freight cars. And another thing. The fruits of the plantations are delicate and cannot be transported in a piled up fashion. So what can they be transported in if there is not enough packaging? The administrations of Kostromataralestorg and Bashlessnabsbyt are not fulfilling plans for the delivery of packaging to the Transcaucasus republics.

The vegetable growers and their partners in the agro-industrial complex have many concerns. The greater the organization and responsibility with which each participant in the important campaign works now, the greater the quantity of good-quality products that will reach the customer.

COSMOS 1469, 1470 LAUNCHED FROM SOVIET UNION

Cosmos 1469

LD150625 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1469" artificial earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the Soviet Union on June 14.

Scientific equipment designed for the continuation of space exploration is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 90 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 377 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 211 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 72.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, installed on board the satellite are a radio system for accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit and a radiotelemetric system for beaming to the earth the data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1470

LD230640 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite, the Cosmos-1470, was launched today in the Soviet Union.

It carries scientific apparatuses for the continuation of exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has been put into orbit with following parameters: initial revolution period -- 97.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 680 kilometres, minimum distance -- 645 kilometers, and orbit angle -- 82.5 degrees.

The apparatuses function normally.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE WORK 'ALMOST COMPLETE'

LD120141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Summary] Work is nearing completion on construction of the USSR's first international marine communications satellite station. Equipment has been assembled and tested, and successful trials have been carried out using the powerful antenna, linking up with the Marecs A communications satellite over the Atlantic. The high-frequency equipment has been tested under all conditions; this receives and transmits signals from space, and information for and from ships. An electromagnetic signal was sent from this to the Intelsat satellite in the Indian Ocean, and was received at land stations in Italy and Australia which are cooperating in the Inmarsat system. The Odessa station will also be included in the Inmarsat system. A considerable amount of tests remain to be completed before the station goes into daily operation in August.

AFP: SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN TRIED FOR SMUGGLING

OW211234 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (AFP) -- A scandal has shaken the military establishment here after the discovery that Soviet troops in Afghanistan were using coffins to smuggle furs and Japanese electronic goods back home. Four Airforce N.C.O's involved in the smuggling have been given heavy labour camp sentences by a court outside Moscow, and 40 soldiers were awaiting trial, according to unofficial sources.

Soviet soldiers stationed in Afghanistan had organised a network operating between Kabul and the Soviet Union which smuggled back goods in coffins supposed to be used for bodies of Soviet troops killed in fighting here and scheduled to be repatriated, according to reports reaching Western correspondents. Officials circles, without denying the reports, played them down, saying the smuggling could in any case only be minimal.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES ROLE OF VIGILANCE

PM170927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Vigilance -- Our Weapon"]

[Text] The patrol boats "Rezvyy" and "Zadornyy" were at sea. In accordance with the combat training task conditions, they advanced within radar range of each other. The situation was complicated by the night and the frequent civilian shipping as well as fishing trawlers in the area, and the commander of the "Zadornyy," Commander A. Shevchenko, did not leave the bridge for a minute and attentively watched all changes at sea. On the radar screen the "Rezvyy" and a big ship, which advanced on a parallel course, were clearly visible. Suddenly the situation changed. The ship unexpectedly changed course toward the "Rezvyy." The latter did not react in any way. The commander of the "Zadornyy" radioed his colleague without delay to warn him of the imminent danger -- and his colleague immediately took the necessary steps. It emerged that the "Rezvyy" and the ship had suddenly entered a very dense fog bank and the captain of the latter, evidently apprehensive, started to maneuver Only the high vigilance of Commander A. Shevchenko and his subordinates who had watched the shipping picture with presence of mind enabled them to prevent the situation from becoming even more complex.

Vigilance is a precious quality of the Soviet soldier. It has deep roots and its origins lie in the vigilance of the Russian proletariat and its Bolshevik Party. V.I. Lenin, the founder of our party and state, taught high revolutionary vigilance and readiness and ability to defend the gains of socialism against all the imperialist forces' intrigues. In the struggle against a perfidious enemy "military discipline and military vigilance taken to their utmost limits are necessary," he stressed. This need is especially topical in the present-day international situation, since the reactionary imperialist forces headed by the United States have overtly set a course toward the preparation for war.

Imperialism's aggressive anti-Soviet policy and the ideological subversion, espionage, and "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism call for a steady increase in the Soviet servicemen's political vigilance which manifests itself in a clear class position being adopted in the assessment of social phenomena and in intolerance toward bourgeois ideology and all hostile intrigues by the forces of aggression.

In this, the commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations must regard work in enhancing the personnel's political maturity, increasing the servicemen's responsibility for the defense of the motherland, and instilling burning hatred toward the imperialist aggressors as a most important political-educational task.

For the military man, political vigilance is inseparably linked with military vigilance, high combat readiness and firm military discipline. Modern military equipment and weapons and the complexity of training and combat tasks demand from all categories of the Armed Forces personnel profound knowledge, firmly acquired skills, a great store of moral and physical strength, exceptional psychological stability and constant inner concentration.

Combat readiness largely depends on the mastery and degree of skill in the use of military equipment and weapons which must always be in good working order and in complete readiness for action in diverse conditions, including the most complex situations. To detect "the enemy" in good time, to gain time, to adopt the correct decision, and to strike the target in sharpshooter fashion with the first shot, launch or salvo demands the high vigilance of every specialist, augmented by his confidence in his strength and combat skills. These moral and combat qualities are acquired through persistent military work in daily lessons, training sessions, and exercises during which every hour, every minute of training time is highly valued and efficiently utilized. Servicemen must be guided toward this by all forms and means of party political work.

Vigilance assumes a special importance in the performance of guard duty and patrol service, which mean the implementation of a combat task in peacetime for Soviet servicemen. Commanders, personnel, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations must combat the least deviations from the rules and regulations as well as carelessness and negligence in this sphere. They must foster the personnel's loyalty to the military oath and a very high responsibility for the successful implementation of set tasks both in specifics and in the general conditions of service, and teach them to be constantly on the alert. Wherever vigilance has become the law of service, all tasks are implemented confidently and reliably. Life confirms this daily. Colonel S. Mironov, operations duty officer of a unit's command post, for instance, invariably displays high vigilance during his duty shifts. With great flying experience behind him, he is very well aware of the price of time in an air combat situation and strives to place all his knowledge and skill at the service of combat readiness. Once, while on duty, Colonel Mironov managed to detect an air target camouflaged by intensive jamming, at the limit of the range of visibility. The operations duty officer immediately dispatched a fighter into the air, flown by Pilot 1st Class Major S. Saparov. Mironov, skillfully directing the pilot's actions, managed within a very short time to direct Saparov to the target which was destroyed at the distant line of interception.

The interests of vigilance demand a fundamental and strict assessment of the results obtained, a constant endeavor to eliminate shortcomings and improve the organization of the service, and increased exactingness toward oneself and those around. Lack of zeal and complacency in all cases mean only a slackening of vigilance and a weakening of combat readiness.

Vigilance as a moral and combat quality of a serviceman must be evident everywhere, at every moment, and in everything, whether it is observation of the regulations for the use of radio communications equipment or holding discussions with civilians relating to service topics. The military oath and the regulations demand that military and state secrets be very strictly kept. This presupposes great self-discipline which precludes the divulgence of any information relating to the service, as well as concentration, self-control, and the eradication of thoughtlessness, idle talk and bragging. High vigilance is our true weapon both in war years and in days of peace.